

Herald



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Established 1887

S. Starts
Refugee
Lift Out
of Danang

CON, March 26 (AP).—United States began a large-scale lift of refugees from the city today, and President Nixon vowed his "fight to the death" to defend the isolated city.

Thieu urged the United States to take "immediate and action and rapidly sufficient support for our fight."

Thieu effort to rally the nation the loss of 11 of 44 provinces and half its territory. North Vietnamese drive, Thieu made two radio addresses during the day. He said he ordered the army to hold the remaining land.

Thieu promised to mount a "offensive" and said he stay in office "until our victory."

Thieu acknowledged that the old imperial capital of Hue had been lost. But he said he could draw the line at Da-Nang against the North Vietnamese advance.

Viet Cong Victory

U.S. forces hoisted their flag over Hue early today, the U.S. announced.

statement from the U.S. delegation to the two-party Military Commission in Hanoi said Hue was captured in four days of repeated attacks and an uprising.

U.S. statement said South Vietnamese forces "fled away in confusion" to the coast but were "not to be captured."

U.S. Liberation Army and U.S. forces captured many enemy weapons and a great deal of weapons, the statement said. "Many U.S. army units, responding to appeal of the revolution, sided with the revolution and all their weapons."

Evacuation of Danang

American evacuation flight Danang, which also flew some American consulate staffs, began shortly after Viet rockets smashed into the air base there.

Officials said a World Air-Boeing 727 made two runs to the evacuation of 350,000 refugees from the north. Danang is 380 miles east of Saigon.

was expected that a second, a Flying Tiger Line's 747 jumbo jet would be to service tomorrow. The of refugees will be flown in Ranch Bay, 250 miles south.

14 Rockets Hit Base

Salmon command said the U.S. blasted the area around Danang air base with 14 rockets in a pre-dawn attack killed six civilians and 38. It was the first attack in the area since 1969.

Senate Unit Votes
for Aid to Turks

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9-7 today to the U.S. on military aid to Turkey.

der a bill proposed by Senator Minority leader Hugh Scott, President Ford would be to report every 30 days progress on progress toward a U.S. peace settlement.

a bill now goes to the Senate consideration. However, because of a scheduled Easter recess the issue is not expected to be acted on immediately.

Labor Executive Shuns Conflict

Wilson Avoids Party Split Over EEC Vote

LONDON, March 26 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor government to escape a threat to its policy of staying in the European Economic Community.

the Labor party's National Executive Committee, which has a strong right against the Common Market, agreed to avoid an all-out war with its own government.

danger had been growing the 28-member executive to place the party machine in open conflict with the government.

the government has recommended that Britain vote in the referendum for continued membership in the community. It even of the Cabinet member half of the party's parliamentary delegation oppose membership.

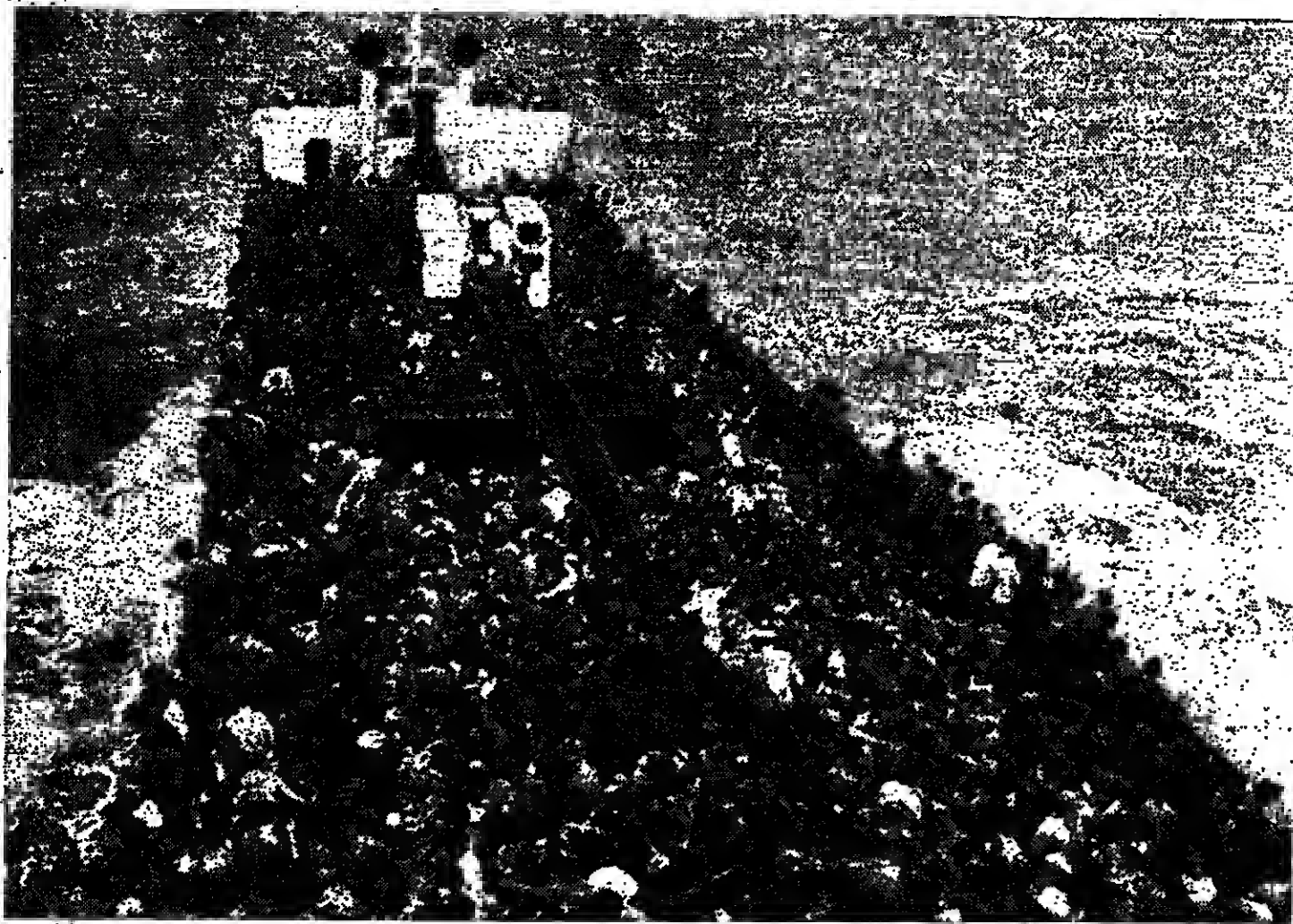
Prime Minister Harold Wilson has received assurances from most of them that they will keep their opposition cool and avert a dangerous rift.

Meanwhile, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins today launched an all-party campaign to keep Britain in Europe. Beside him at a press conference was the deputy leader of the Conservative opposition, William Whitelaw, and Liberal party veteran Jo Grimond.

The conference was told that the Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, and the Liberal leader, Jeremy Thorpe, are both planning to campaign in favor of staying in Europe.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath—who originally led Britain into Europe—will also figure prominently in the campaign.

Mr. Jenkins today formally became president of the drive. "Not to have gone into Europe would have been a catastrophe," said Mr. Jenkins. "To come out would be on a greater scale of self-inflicted injury—a catastrophe. It would leave us weak and unregarded—both politically and economically."



A South Vietnamese landing craft, loaded with soldiers and civilians, pulling away from beach near falling Hue.

Own Security at Stake if It 'Destroys an Ally'

Kissinger Warns U.S. Not to End Aid to Saigon

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an effort to break an impasse with Congress, revived today a Ford administration proposal for a three-year phaseout of military and economic aid to South Vietnam.

For the United States to withhold aid now, he said at a State Department news conference, would be to "deliberately destroy an ally in its moment of extremity."

Mr. Kissinger maintained that the United States had a moral commitment to continue military and economic aid to South Vietnam, which he repeatedly referred to as an ally, although it has no specific treaty relationship with the United States.

The commitment, he said, dates to the signing of the 1973 Paris peace agreement, at which time, he said, the United States gave assurances to the Saigon government that military and economic aid would continue as American troops were withdrawn.

"Not as Commitment"

"We told the South Vietnamese government," he explained, "not as a commitment of the United States that aid would continue, but in our judgment, if the South Vietnamese cooperated in permitting us to withdraw our forces and therefore to reclaim our prisoners, that the Congress would then vote the aid that would be necessary to sustain Vietnam economically and militarily."

"We're not talking here of a legal American commitment," he added. "We're talking here of a moral commitment."

Nothing that for 15 years the United States had "encouraged the people of Vietnam to defend themselves against what we conceive as external dangers," Mr. Kissinger foresaw "a very grievous blow to the United States" if it were to cut off aid to the South Vietnamese.

If the United States halts aid to the South Vietnamese, he said, "we will have brought about a massive change in the international environment that in time will fundamentally threaten the security of the United States as well as the security of many friends."

The secretary acknowledged that strong feelings were developing in Congress against the aid.

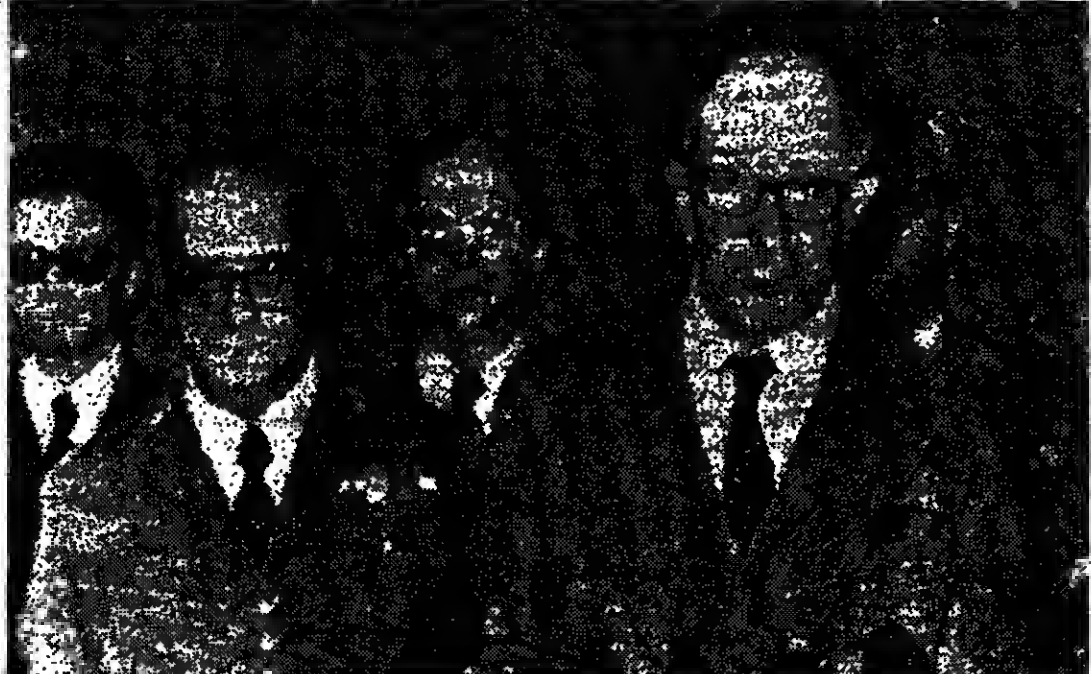
annual appropriation of aid for South Vietnam. To get around this annual battle, he said, the administration would accept the three-year phaseout, although it would prefer annual appropriations based on needs.

With adequate aid over the three-year period, he said, there is at least a chance that South Vietnam, through development of its oil resources and other factors, could be put on a more self-

sustaining basis. Under questioning, he insisted that he was not offering a "new light at the end of the tunnel."

"There are some problems in the world that simply have no terminal dates," he said. "In Indochina, as long as the North Vietnamese are determined to attack, it is not responsible to say that there is an absolute date at which an end can be achieved."

The proposal for a three-year phaseout was advanced by President Ford in a newspaper interview not long ago. However, it had been considered dead by its congressional sponsors, Sen. James Pearson, R-Kan., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, since the administration proposed \$8 billion in military and economic aid over the three-year period.



Portuguese Premier Vasco Goncalves speaking after new Cabinet was installed yesterday.

Warns of Austerity for Portugal

Goncalves Vows More Economic Control

LISBON, March 26 (AP).—Presenting a new handpicked Cabinet with a strong Marxist tinge, Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves said today that the government was going to spur its drive against capitalism.

A program of increasing the state's control of the economy, Gen. Goncalves said, would be pursued with further nationalizations of "the basic sectors of economic activity."

In the last two weeks, the

military authorities who have taken a near-dictatorial role in policy-making have already nationalized private banks and insurance companies.

Gen. Goncalves declared that it was "indispensable to unleash the process of agrarian reform" in addition to more take-overs of business firms.

The long-term objective, he said, was "a political, economic and social democracy."

But tightening

In the meantime, he could promise his countrymen only belt-tightening, he said in a televised address. He also stressed "the necessity of establishing a regime of total austerity" in the immediate future.

"The hard truth is that we have been living above the means of the Portuguese economy," Gen. Goncalves said.

The swearing-in of the Cabinet, formed yesterday, was a ceremony marking the rout of moderates in the government.

The occasion for the Cabinet reshuffle was the failure of a feeble uprising by conservative officers March 11 against Gen. Goncalves's leadership.

In the immediate aftermath of the coup's collapse, the army radicals who had created a Revolutionary Council with sweeping powers and a leftist doctrine, and it moved swiftly to vigorous nationalizations.

Gen. Goncalves and his allies

have moved to purge the moderates from the highest military and civilian councils. He referred to this obliquely when he spoke of March 11 as offering the possibility of "resolving some contradictions."

The Cabinet which Gen. Goncalves presented has an unmistakable leftist coloration. Communist representation increased from one minister to two, a Communist satellite party was admitted to the government and several Marxist economists were given key posts including leadership of a new Ministry of Economic Planning.

Active Interference

Meanwhile, the Movement for the Regeneration of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP), which has been banned from the first free electoral campaign in nearly 50 years, has called for "active interference" in next month's elections and indicated that it may go underground to try to sabotage them.

An announcement from the Marxist-leaning party said that the group was preparing "a series of plans and political methods" against the electoral farve" to pick a constituent assembly.

The campaign officially is scheduled to begin next Wednesday, with voting on April 25.

The Revolutionary Council banned the MRPP and two other parties—the conservative Christian Democrats and the leftist Alliance of Workers and Peasants—from the elections.

The general advice to him is

Mideast Forum Sought

Kissinger Would Back
Geneva Talks Renewal

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that, because of the failure of his latest effort to achieve an Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the Middle East was now in "potentially grave danger" and that the Geneva peace conference would probably have to reconvene to seek a way of avoiding a new war.

Speaking in grave tones at a nationally televised news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that his step-by-step approach to peace had suffered "a setback" and that Middle East issues now had to be handled comprehensively in a Geneva-style format "under more difficult circumstances."

To deal with the new developments, Mr. Kissinger said, the Middle East policy reassessment ordered by President Ford would seek to develop a position to prevent radicalization in the Arab world and an increase in tension, and "above all" to avoid a war "in which inevitably the United States would be involved, at least indirectly, given the international circumstances."

'National Purpose'

The news conference was concerned mainly with the Middle East talks that broke down in sharp Egyptian-Israeli disagreement on Saturday. But Mr. Kissinger, clearly worried about the decline of American influence around the world, appealed for "a renewed sense of national purpose" to allow the administration to cope not only with the Middle East but with other areas.

The secretary said that because of the "grave danger" in the Middle East, it was not the time "to see to it that the parties or to indulge in recrimination" on the reasons for the collapse of his diplomatic shuttle between Egypt and Israel.

Since his return to Washington, Mr. Kissinger has repeatedly said in private and in public that both Egypt and Israel made serious efforts for an accord but, because of their own domestic political concerns, could not make the major compromises needed for an accord.

But he also has indicated, in private, that he believed the Israelis had made a tragic mistake in not adopting a more flexible attitude because now, with Geneva the main vehicle for continued negotiations, Israel will probably be at more of a disadvantage than if it had accepted the concessions provided by Egypt and signed a new disengagement agreement.

These private comments, made to members of Congress and the press, alarmed Israelis who feared that the administration's "policy reassessment" was aimed at Israel.

Reassurances

Mr. Kissinger already had begun to reassure Israelis and their supporters yesterday by stating, in a closed-door session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that no plans to weaken support for Israel were afoot.

Today, he tried to go out of his way to lay to rest this concern. In his opening statement, he said, "The United States remains fully committed to the survival of Israel," and in answer to questions, he said flatly that the Middle East policy reassessment "is not directed against Israel."

He said the re-examination "is not designed to induce Israel to alter any particular policy."

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States did not believe a Middle East war was "inevitable." He added that "the longer there is a stalemate in the Middle East, the greater the

danger of war becomes." When the United States goes to Geneva, he said, it will try to turn it into "an arena for constructive progress."

He urged all parties to remain "calm," moderate their "words and deeds" and refrain from "threatening acts."

Mr. Kissinger also said that moves to the left by the military government in Portugal raised questions about Portugal's relations with NATO.

Mr. Kissinger described the United States as concerned, but hopeful of continuing friendly relations with Portugal.



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at news conference.

King Khaled, Others Weep

Huge Crowd Mourns Faisal
At Emotion-Packed Funeral

From Wire Dispatches

RIYADH, March 26.—Thousands of waiting Arabs milled about the body of King Faisal today before the world's richest monarch was buried in an unmarked grave.

It was the only public portion of the simple funeral rites—prescribed by the puritanical Wahabi sect of Islam—for Faisal, who was slain yesterday by his nephew.

Bathed by Moslem holy men, shrouded in a seamless white sheet, Faisal's body lay in the El Rid Mosque while princes and commoners chanted "Allah Akbar" (God is great).

Faisal's half-brother, the new King Khaled, wept as he prayed over the body. He was flanked by members of the royal family and 16 other kings, presidents or premiers.

Radio stations in Kuwait, Egypt, Syria and the United Arab Emirates hooked in with Riyadh radio to broadcast coverage of the event.

The wailing of the crowd outside the mosque could be heard over the chants of the muezzin, the Moslem priest. He intoned: "Regard not as dead those that are killed for the sake of God. . . O ye tranquil soul, return to thy God willingly and join my slaves in paradise."

After the prayer, the body was placed on a simple wooden bier and passed outside the mosque from shoulder to shoulder by the waiting crowd.

An emotion-choked radio announcer said that crowds of mourners fought to touch the coffin before it was turned over to the Moslem holy men for private burial without fanfare or a tombstone. The Wahabis do not mark graves because they believe veneration of the dead detracts from worship of Allah.

Most Arab leaders spread out among the mourners with little regard to security.

But King Hussein of Jordan and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat were tightly protected.

Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Hafiz al-Assad of Syria sat together engaged in a long conversation.

King Hussein and Mr. Arafat sat apart from them and from each other.

President Idi Amin of Uganda, in military uniform with a pistol strapped to his side, arrived leading his 4-year-old son by the hand.

U.S. Vice-President Rockefeller missed the funeral but was scheduled to arrive in Riyadh tomorrow with a message from President Ford.

Mr. Rockefeller's plane landed today at Jiddah, where he was met at the airport by Prince Ahmed Bin Abdul Aziz, vice-governor of Mecca, a full brother of Faisal and half-brother of King Khaled.

"Where goes our knight? Where goes our protector against confusion and poverty?" shrieked the mourners.

"Faisal is with us," the radio (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Diplomats Less Critical Than Press

Kissinger's Stature Diminishes in Europe

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 26 (NYT).—The prestige of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is suffering some severe blows in the eyes of major European capitals, although officials are taking a calmer view in the hope that a Middle East settlement can still be salvaged.

Following the breakdown of Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts in the Middle East and the setbacks in Indochina, the secretary is being portrayed in newspapers as a magician who has lost his magic, a star who has lost his strength, a man who has lost a place in the firmament and a secretary of state who may soon lose his job.

The general advice to him is

to go back to traditional diplomacy and forgo his face-to-face personal negotiations.

At official levels, however, the reaction is more restrained, with diplomats and others expressing sympathy for Mr. Kissinger and some admiration for his efforts in the Middle East. "He's done about as much as could be expected of anyone with that tough problem," said a British official.

'Gloat' at His Failures

Over the years Europe has had its problems with Mr. Kissinger and, as the Daily Telegraph noted, there has been a tendency to "gloat" over his failures. One result has been some harsh portraits of him, particularly in some of the mass-circulation newspapers.

"Henry Kissinger may be finish-

ed," proclaimed a writer in the Daily Mirror in London. "His career as an international peace-maker may be over," said a columnist in the Sun here. "The time of miracles for the American magician seems now to be at end," said Le Figaro in Paris.

In broader terms, there is a growing recognition of the increased power of the U.S. Congress in foreign affairs and the restraints imposed by legislators on American foreign policy. As an official in Brussels put it: "We no longer ask ourselves what Kissinger thinks but what Congress thinks."

Accordingly, Congress shares responsibility in Europe for what is generally called "waning American influence in the world."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

No. 2 Leader in Saudi Arabia Is Seen as 'The Strongman'

NEW YORK (NYT).—"The power behind the throne" is an old expression, but yesterday its application to Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia seemed apt. Shortly after the assassination of King Faisal, elevated his brother Khaled to the monarchy. Western diplomats were referring to Fahd as "the strongman" of the new government. And King Khaled made it his first order of business to proclaim his younger brother, Fahd, his successor as crown prince.

At the same time, Prince Fahd became the first deputy premier of Saudi Arabia, succeeding Khaled. And in Beirut, the independent Arab Press Service forecast that he eventually would be named premier, a title that King Faisal had reserved for himself.

The reasons for all the suppositions about the future of Prince Fahd are not hard to discern. The contrasts between Fahd and Khaled emerge readily from an examination of what is known of their lives.

Although Khaled assumed high office, Fahd accepted it readily. Although Khaled, having reluctantly accepted the positions of

crown prince and first deputy to King Faisal, remained aloof from the day-to-day affairs of state, Fahd, as second deputy, became the late King's right-hand man. Although Khaled preferred to spend his time in the old tribal atmosphere of the desert, Fahd concerned himself with the future.

Some who know him regard him as an energetic, forward-looking official, concerned with the establishment of a corps of young Saudi technicians trained to apply Western technology to the conditions of their arid nation.

Although Khaled is described as a highly religious, devoted family man who rarely ventures outside Saudi Arabia, reports of Fahd's fondness for women and for the gambling tables of Monte Carlo and Las Vegas circulate as rapidly as they are denied.

Little is known of Fahd's family, although he is married and has children.

Whatever his penchants for recreation, those who have dealt with the bearded prince, who is 53, are impressed by his intellect and diplomatic skills.



Crown Prince Fahd

Like Faisal and Khaled, he is a son of Ibn Saud. He was educated at home. His first government post was as minister of education, and education is said to be one of his abiding concerns.

In 1962, he was named minister of the interior, a post he has retained. He is also chairman of the council that formulates the country's oil and investment policies, as well as head of the Higher Education Council.

Huge Crowd Attends King Faisal's Rites

Khaled, Others Weep As Body Is Mopped

(Continued from Page 1) announcer responded. "He is not leaving us. You will see him in King Khaled, in Prince Fahd, in every faithful son of Islam."

Mr. Sadat was the first foreign head of state to offer his condolences to the new King. He then stood at Khaled's side as he received Hussein, Mr. Assad, Mr. Boumediene, Sheikh Salah al-Salim al-Sabah of Kuwait, President Gaafar Numayri of the Sudan, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Premier Sadi Atan of Turkey, Premier Rashid Solh of Lebanon and other Arab leaders.

The last rites for Faisal followed a funeral procession in which Khaled received pledges of allegiance from military commanders, bedouin tribal sheikhs, Moslem leaders and government officials.

A radio announcer reported that Khaled burst into tears, setting off a chain reaction of weeping among the assembled dignitaries.

In his first public statement to the nation, the King pledged to "carry on the mission" of Faisal. Officials did not disclose the burial site but it was expected to be near the unmarked grave of King Ibn Saud, Faisal's father and founder of the Saudi kingdom, on the outskirts of Riyadh.

The fate of Faisal's assassin remained a mystery. Saudi radio has said very little about the young prince, Faisal bin Saud bin Saud, except to say he had a history of mental illness and acted alone.

There were conflicting reports that he was killed by Faisal's bodyguards, pardoned by the late king, or that he was killed by the fatally wounded monarch as he lay dying on the palace floor, or arrested and held for execution.

Saudi Arabia's only law is the Sharia, the strict Islamic code of ethics that prescribes beheading as the penalty for murder.

Mamie Eisenhower Ill

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 26 (AP).—Mamie Eisenhower, 79, was hospitalized here yesterday with internal bleeding, a spokesman said. Her condition was described as stable. The widow of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower was vacationing at Augusta National Golf Course.



Christine Surma and Prince Faisal together in Colorado.

Ex-Girl Friend Says Assassin Thought Faisal a 'Great Man'

By John Mosqueda

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 26.—The prince who assassinated King Faisal thought of the king as a "great man," the prince's former girl friend Christine Surma, said yesterday.

"He loved his family and spoke highly of the King," Miss Surma said of Prince Faisal bin Saud bin Abdul Aziz, a nephew of the late king. "He was always talking humanism, like he wanted to do things for his country and his people."

"I'm completely baffled," Miss Surma, 26, frowned when someone mentioned that Saudi press reports described the assassin as "mentally deranged."

"He's a devout Moslem and a very brilliant man," she said.

She and the prince met in 1968 and later lived together for 1 1/2 years, Miss Surma said. They attended the University of Colorado, where the prince earned a bachelor's degree in political science in 1971.

He took graduate courses on the same subject at the University of California at Berkeley during the next two years and became "more radical," she said.

"Still, I wonder whether he is the assassin," Miss Surma said. "It doesn't sound like anything he would do. I remember how horrified he was every time there was an assassination in this country or around the world."

Miss Surma, who is known as "the world's first lady assassin," said she last saw Prince Faisal in July, before he returned to Saudi Arabia. A highly literate man, he became a professor at a Saudi university, she said.

The prince is said to be a follower of the Wahabi sect, which strongly opposed King Faisal's introduction of Western ideas into the Saudi kingdom.

Miss Surma insisted that the nephew "did not feel toward the King. He thought the King was a great man."

"I'm not sure about this whole thing," she said. "Did he really assassinate him? From what I know about [Prince] Faisal, I can't imagine what would have possessed him to do it."

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Europe Looks At Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

The suspension by Congress of aid to Turkey and the congressional reluctance to provide aid to Indochina, despite pleas by the administration, are often cited by those who worry, not so much about the prospect of a retreat by the United States from overseas commitments, including those in Europe.

"What Europe is really worried about is whether the collapse of Cambodia and South Vietnam, and the whole mood in Washington, could mean a less secure Europe," said an analyst here. "If the issue of pulling out troops from Europe arises again in Congress, what would happen? Kissinger just looks weaker and he probably wouldn't be able to stop it."

The Italianan, meanwhile, is reading that Mr. Kissinger is a "declining star"—this was a headline in the Corriere Della Sera of Milan, the newspaper with the country's largest circulation.

A front-page editorial charged that he had "all too long ignored the Palestinian reality" and had "bungled" affairs in Indochina, Portugal and Cyprus.

"Kissinger has simply taken on too much," said an Italian diplomat. "You can't direct the international policy of the biggest power in the world as if it were an orchestra and you were the conductor Herbert von Karajan."

Curfew Is Ordered In Capital of Angola

LUANDA, Angola, March 26 (AP).—A 9 p.m.-to-dawn curfew was ordered here today following reports of continued sporadic clashes between rival African national liberation movements.

The curfew was announced on the state radio. The center of Luanda was calm but travelers said that there had been some shooting in the suburbs.

News Analysis

U.S. Has New Credibility Gained Over Forecasts in Cambodia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, March 26 (NYT).—Unlike some of the U.S. credibility problems in Indochina in the past, the problem now is not a matter of differing interpretations of official statements but a case of contradictions and inconsistencies in the U.S. public stance here and in Washington.

When the administration requested emergency aid earlier this year, it predicted that ammunition would run out by the end of March. When the evidence on the scene showed this to be an exaggeration, the administration ignored its first prediction and said that stocks would run out in mid-April.

President Ford first said that to save the Lon Nol government he needed his entire request of \$225 million. When congressional resistance appeared, yielding, he indicated that \$225 million would be enough.

Finally, facing possible defeat of any aid request in Congress, the administration "discovered" an extra \$21.5 million, which it said it owed the Cambodian government because of a bookkeeping error.

The question of whether Congress will vote any military aid is the crucial element on which Cambodia's immediate future rests. If the legislators deny the money, it is agreed here, the Phnom Penh government will fall to the Communist-led insurgents.

But Congress decides it wants to keep the Lon Nol government alive a little longer and therefore does give some money, other questions arise that go to the heart of the credibility gap—questions such as how much ammunition the government has in stock, how much ammunition the

stock has brought and how much aid is actually needed to get the government through the fiscal year which ends June 30.

The credibility gap took shape in early February when Americans in Washington and in Phnom Penh began predicting that the original \$275 million in aid appropriated by Congress would be used by the end of March.

Then, on Feb. 25, Mr. Ford stated in a letter to Congress that if the extra \$225 million were not provided immediately, the Lon Nol army would run out of ammunition "in less than a month" and "be forced to surrender to the insurgents."

The auditing of military aid is done in Washington by the Department of Defense.

It therefore remains impossible for an outsider to know how much is left of the \$275 million, or exactly how long it will last, or even whether the administration is violating that ceiling and is bringing in more arms than authorized.

Exaggeration Seen

It seemed clear, nevertheless, that the administration had been exaggerating the imminence of the crisis, apparently to induce Congress to vote more money quickly.

Finally, a couple of weeks ago, when the administration realized it could no longer disguise this exaggeration, it began talking about ammunition running out in mid-April.

On March 17, it was announced in Washington that the Defense Department had just discovered, through a special audit, that because of a bookkeeping error it owed the Cambodian government \$21.5 million in military aid—aid that it said should have been delivered in fiscal 1975.

A Pentagon spokesman said that the additional aid was already being delivered to Phnom Penh.

From there a seafarer will begin, with six barges and five tugboats. Official sources refused to say how many of the staff members of the American consulate were being evacuated. They said there are no plans to close the consulate.

There have been about 350 Americans in Danang. They include contractors, missionaries and businessmen.

There were growing fears, meanwhile, that Americans might soon be under attack not only from Communist forces but from

Penh and would give the Nol forces "about two weeks of fighting time."

That would mean, he said, the government troops would have enough ammunition until the end of April.

Virtually nothing the Penh has said about Cambodia has squared with the evidence here.

Troops Near Phnom Penh Leave Posts

PHNOM PENH, March 26 (AP).—Three hundred government soldiers left a defense position east of this city today to move to the capital.

Communists had been insuring themselves by bombing Phnom Penh's airport and the city 64 rockets, killing eight people and wounding 20. The U.S. lift of rice, fuel and ammunition continued without interruption.

Military sources said that it surges also drove government forces from more than a dozen positions east and west of Phnom Penh.

Troops from a government battalion on the east bank of the Mekong River, two miles from Phnom Penh, began leaving posts yesterday and had, by nightfall, the field reported.

A number of soldiers on the Mekong River by swim or riding on wooden ammunition boxes. A government operation was launched to retake the but no progress was reported.

In the attacks in the city two Chinese-built 107-mm rockets hit a school directly across the street from the U.S. Embassy. Two rockets hit a ball court of another school, porters said.

The military sources said outposts were overrun at Kampul, eight miles north of Phnom Penh, and Prek Tam 15 miles to the northeast.

Insurgents "too" over a stretch of the east bank of the Mekong across from the city also overrun several government positions in an area 20 miles from the capital, where government troops, most of them local, are struggling out along Highway 6.

Military observers said that Cambodian command may have abandoned more outlying areas free government troops for defense of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, President Lon Nol's younger brother, Brig. Gen. Non, resigned from the army, devoted his full attention to politics. Observers said he would, to strengthen the rights of the ruling government.

Minister of Information Th. Luu Huong said that Gen. Non presented his resignation to his brother last night, and it was immediately accepted. "He resigned in order to participate in the life and strengthen the civil-republican party," Mr. Luu said.

Gen. Lon Nol's purpose, apparently, was to strengthen his brother's resistance to the mounting pressure for the President's resignation to open the way for a new government with the Khmer Rouge would be willing to negotiate.

U.S. Starts Large-Scale Airlift To Save Refugees in Danang

(Continued from Page 1) South Vietnamese provinces began fleeing to the Communists three weeks ago.

The airlift will be the largest of the Indochina war, with chartered commercial jets ferrying several thousand persons daily to the huge air and naval base that U.S. forces built at Cam Ranh Bay.

From there a seafarer will begin, with six barges and five tugboats. Official sources refused to say how many of the staff members of the American consulate were being evacuated. They said there are no plans to close the consulate.

There have been about 350 Americans in Danang. They include contractors, missionaries and businessmen.

There were growing fears, meanwhile, that Americans might soon be under attack not only from Communist forces but from

government troops angered American evacuations. The New York Times reported.

Today, according to reliable sources, a civilian helicopter, flying about 14 evacuees from the air base at Chu Lai, the central Vietnamese coastal base under fire from government troops holding the area.

The helicopter flew safely. Danang, the informants said, its occupants were unharmed. Similar incidents have been reported in several areas in the last few days.

(In any case, there were fears that in some towns, isolated Americans could be hurt or killed by angry South Vietnamese troops, police or civilians.)

In other developments, four Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, one of the country's bitterest critics, emerged from political retirement to lead a meeting of military officials and politicians opposed to Thien. Their plan, sources said, was for Mr. Thien to give power up to a "national salvation front" composed of moderate leftist groups.

Key Attitudes of New Saudi King Unknown

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK (NYT).—Neither power nor publicity ever attracted the quiet, square-visaged crown prince who was once described by a foreign diplomat as "probably the nicest man" in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

But yesterday Khaled bin Abdul Aziz, 59, ceased to be even the reluctant crown prince he was, and fell heir to the title of king—with all its attendant publicity—when an assassin ended the life of his older half-brother, King Faisal.

His choice came as a surprise to diplomats and observers who say they know the Saudi scene. But Jamil Baroudy, the Saudi representative at the United Nations, said that the succession had been arranged that way. Within the extensive royal family, which numbers about 2,000, the new King is known as the "quiet man."

Virtually unknown are his attitudes toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, oil and relations with the United States.

Although Khaled, a son of the legendary Ibn Saud, who established the kingdom, now stands at the pinnacle of government in a country where the monarch rules supreme, it was widely believed that the true power of the new monarchy would be exercised not by Khaled, but by his younger, more worldly, brother, Prince Fahd.

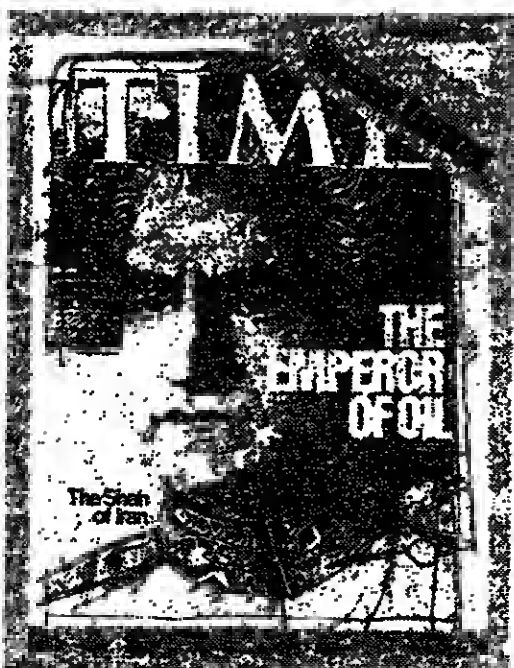


King Khaled

Attitudes toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, oil and relations with the United States.

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4 Get Death Sentence In Zanabhar Smuggling
DAR-ES-SALAAM, March 26 (Reuters).—The Zanzibar court has sentenced four men to death for attempting to smuggle clothes, the economic staple of offshore African island. Zanzibar newspaper reported. The death sentences, introduced several years ago, combat a smuggling racket that cost the island important foreign-exchange earnings.

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of Unknown Cited

Reason for Vietnam Exodus Seen as Panic, Not Politics

By Malcolm W. Browne

ON, Mardi 26 (NYT).—As is of thousands of Vietnamese still controlled by the government, the reason for the exodus appears more one of unreasoning panic than politics.

Western observers are all pointing to the present situation in Vietnam as the reason for the exodus. But a North and a South resulted in the millions of people who are fleeing. It is being said that they are voting with their feet. The last few weeks, The New York Times correspondents in Hanoi have interviewed hundreds of refugees fleeing from different parts of the country. Each one asked why he or she is leaving the human side, the home, possessions and so on. The answer is always the same: "I am afraid of the Communists," they answered. Not one was because he or she was a Communist or was

fear that to stay behind meant exposure to the destruction of war, including probably close to the population of Hue, it is said, but must have been people stayed back at Hue last time, in 1972, a said, as the mured a baby, was bombing and shelling time, many killed. It's to go to the Saigon side, the Communists have no fear of the unknown ap- be an even greater drive than any specific danger.

Surviving Families of Soldiers in Phnom Penh Stadium

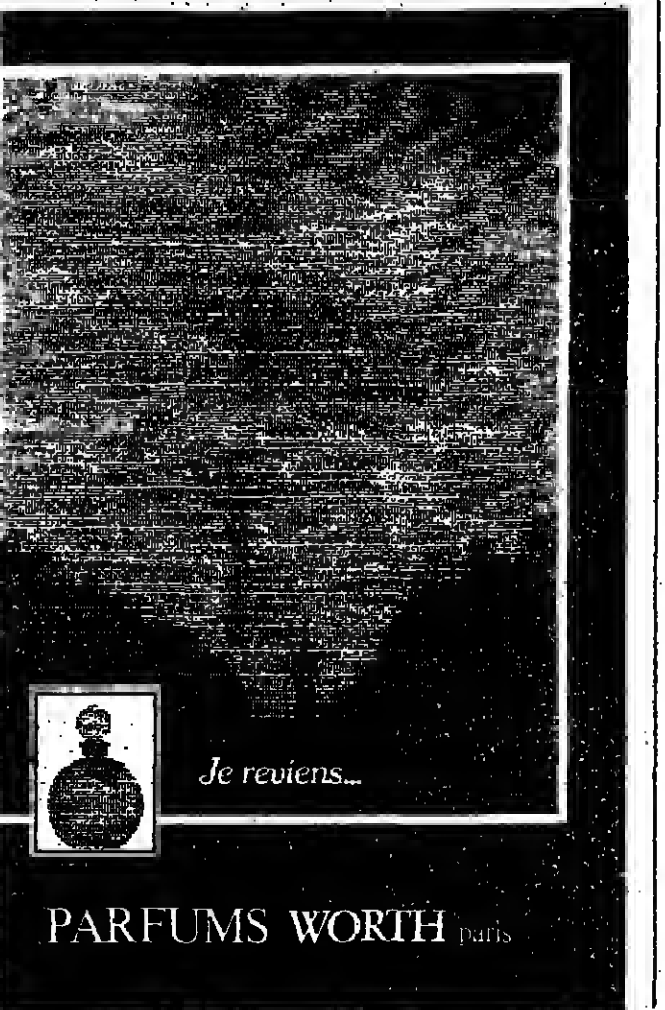
OM PENH, March 26 (AP).—In Phnom Penh's sports arena, a monument to the friendly competition, the children of nearly 300 dead soldiers missing in live in squalor and desolation.

Women say they are starving because they do not have the money to buy rice. They are entitled to show they are entitled to the allowances, control rice and other necessities. As the Cambodian Army is not, they do not eat.

Three children have had to eat rice soup for days, and today we have had to eat at all," said Tum Kon, 10, who is helping his mother and children, who are fighting around Neak. They have been allowed to stay in the stadium, but not in the red laundry hangs from poles. The grand stair- used as a toilet. Women do not know if their husbands have not heard from since mid-1973, when Khmer Rouge overran a Mekong River near the Neak Luong base, 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

80,000 Seats
minor regional games were played in the stadium. A basketball field house is being used as a temporary surgery station for the coming in from the field. Hundreds of war victims of one another take shelter in the corridors and corners. Young looks down on the field, which has 60,000 round it on one side and multiple-size swimming pool other.

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Je reviens...

PARFUMS WORTH



AMERICAN—One of the most significant art finds of the U.S. bicentennial, a portrait of a black Revolutionary War sailor, has been discovered in Newport, R.I., according to John Miller of the city's bicentennial committee. The 1779 painting is of an unidentified free black sailor, possibly from Bristol County, R.I. In the background is the privateer General Washington, in which he may have served.

Rockets' Glare on Birthday Of U.S. to Be Mostly Chinese

By Tracy Wood

ANAHEIM, Calif., March 26.—The United States will celebrate its 200th birthday under the red, white and blue glare of rockets from Communist China.

British rockets are coming too, along with French, Canadian, Nationalist Chinese and Japanese. All are competing to supply the United States with enough fireworks to make July 4, 1976, the most spectacular pyrotechnic show in history.

"The capacity of domestic fireworks companies is so low that their ability to supply the demand is... beyond their capacity," said Patrick Moriarty, president of Pyrotechnics, Inc., of Anaheim, the largest American fireworks supplier.

Combed the World
For the last two years, Mr. Moriarty has been combing the world for red, white and blue rockets. He says China makes some fireworks better than any one else at competitive prices.

Joint Unit in Congress Clears \$24.8-Billion Tax-Cut Action
WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Congressional conferees agreed today on a \$24.8-billion tax-cut package designed to stimulate the economy and put extra money into the pockets of most Americans within weeks.

Butterfield Quits Under Pressure As Head of FAA
WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Alexander Butterfield, the former White House aide who revealed Richard Nixon's recording system, is leaving his post as federal aviation administrator under pressure.

His resignation, effective Monday, was accepted yesterday by President Ford "with sincere regret," according to a White House announcement.

It was an open secret in the capital, however, that Mr. Butterfield had fallen out of favor with the administration. Sources cited a feud with former Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar and criticism over the FAA's air-safety performance as the primary reasons.

Although he has served as the agency's head since Mr. Nixon appointed him two years ago, most Americans remember Mr. Butterfield most as the unannounced witness who stunned a television audience by telling the Senate Watergate committee of the White House taping system.

Even at that moment, on July 16, 1973, Mr. Butterfield had at least a partial sense of the enormity of the revelation. Ordinarily cool and militarily crisp, his hand shook and his voice faltered as he took the oath before answering questions about his earlier tenure as a Nixon aide responsible for filing presidential papers and the smooth running of the daily White House schedule.

E. German-Austrian Pact
BERLIN, March 26 (UPI).—East Germany and Austria today signed a consular agreement, the first such accord between the Communist German state and a Western country.

U.S. High Court Limits GI Rights
WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Supreme Court is continuing to limit the right of servicemen to resort to civilian courts. In a 6-3 decision yesterday, the court ruled that federal judges should not intervene in a pending military trial unless the defendant can show he faces some extraordinary danger.

When a serviceman charged with crimes by military authorities can show no harm other than that attendant to resolution of his case in the military court system, the federal district courts must refrain from intervention. Justice Lewis Powell said for the majority.

According to Ex-Investigators

Senate CIA Probe Reportedly May Tie Hughes, Watergate

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—The investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence into the CIA's attempt to salvage a Soviet submarine will lead it into relationships between Howard Hughes and the Watergate case, former Watergate investigators say privately.

For about two decades, Mr. Hughes and the complex involving the Hughes Tool Co., Hughes Aircraft and, later, the Summa Corp. have been a contractor for the CIA.

Several Senate Watergate committee investigators said that the \$350-million CIA contract with Mr. Hughes to salvage the submarine might well be part of events that they encountered during their Watergate probe.

Two Problems
In 1968 Mr. Hughes, according to court testimony, appeared to have two problems with the government. The Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice warned him not to buy any more casinos in Las Vegas.

And the Atomic Energy Commission intended to conduct more nuclear tests in Nevada. Mr. Hughes, according to this testimony, wanted to change the Justice Department's mind and stop the AEC tests.

He ordered a series of secret political contributions that culminated in the payment of \$100,000 to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the Florida banker and friend of Richard Nixon, for the benefit of the newly elected president. Mr. Hughes's intention, according to the testimony of a former aide, Robert Mahen, in a trial last year, was to gain influence in the government.

In late 1969 and early 1970, at the same time that Mr. Hughes's \$100,000 was being delivered to Mr. Rebozo, the CIA was looking for a company to recover the Soviet diesel submarine, which had gone down some 700 miles from Hawaii.

The CIA awarded a \$350-million contract to Mr. Hughes's holding company, the Summa Corp., to handle the recovery operation.

Ship Built
And Global Marine, Inc., a firm controlled by Mr. Hughes, constructed the Glomar Explorer that tried to raise the sub. The construction and planning for this mission appears to have spanned the years between 1970 and 1973.

During that period, other figures were taking their places at the periphery of what became known as the Watergate scandal. Lawrence O'Brien, fresh from the presidential campaign of Hubert H. Humphrey, a recipient of Mr. Hughes's largesse, joined a public relations concern that had a \$15,000-a-month retainer from the Hughes organization.

Robert Bennett, son of Utah's retired Republican senator Wallace Bennett, was a Washington representative of Summa and bought into the Robert Mullen Co., an international public relations concern that was operating as a front for the CIA.

In August, 1970, Howard Hunt, a veteran CIA agent, appeared to retire from the CIA and joined the Mullen firm.

In December, 1970, Mr. Hughes discharged Mr. Mahen, a former FBI agent who had managed Mr. Hughes's Las Vegas interests. Mr. Mahen, testimony would later bring out, had put documents about Mr. Hughes's political contributions in a safe owned by Herman Greenbaum, a Las Vegas newspaper publisher.

Mr. Mahen was once alleged to have been involved in a 1960 plot, organized by the CIA, to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. When asked in court about the allegations, Mr. Mahen declined to discuss them, citing national security considerations.

Details Blurred
Although the details have become blurred by contradictory testimony, in 1971 certain aides to President Nixon were told that Mr. Greenbaum's safe contained material that could be damaging to Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine. Hunt and Gordon Liddy, then the nucleus of the secret White House unit called the "plumbers," contemplated breaking into the safe. They were allegedly promised the assistance of officials of Summa. The burglary was not carried out, but Watergate investigators strongly suspected that the target was not memorandums about Sen. Muskie, but

Ford Nominates Blanchard Head Of Europe Army
WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. George Blanchard was nominated today as commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, replacing Gen. Michael Davison, who will retire July 1.

President Ford also will ask Congress to promote Gen. Blanchard to four-star rank. He is currently commanding general of the Seventh Army in Europe.

Gen. Blanchard, 54, a native of Washington, D.C., is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a veteran of more than 30 years in the Army.

He spent two years in Vietnam during the war, but has spent much time on assignment at the Pentagon.

The Pentagon also announced that Maj. Gen. Frederick Kroesen Jr. would be nominated to replace Gen. Blanchard at the head of the Seventh Army and for promotion to three-star rank. Gen. Kroesen, 52, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., is currently deputy commander of the Fifth Army in Europe.

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Time of Testing...

The assassin's bullet, the Mideast compromise that never came together and, half a world away, the army advancing over land contested for a generation—the international order in all its frailty confronts a stern and challenging time of testing.

Saudi Arabia's King Faisal was a mysterious and somber man, fierce in his hatred of Communism and of Zionism; he was a fundamentalist in the faith of Islam. With the world's largest known pool of oil resting under the sands of the kingdom he ruled for a decade, Faisal achieved towering personal stature in the politics of the Arab world and far beyond.

He depended heavily upon the United States for arguments and technology to help in the effort to modernize his tribal society without surrendering its feudal structure. His assassination was an act of mental derangement, whether accomplished by a lone individual or through some larger nefarious design.

Perhaps Saudi policy will go on unchanged in all its aspects, perhaps subtle changes will occur in, for instance, the new sovereign's relations with Egyptian President Sadat, beneficiary and crucial ally of the late king. All the calculations and assumptions that have guided the political evolutions of the Middle East and the energy crisis must now be held in reserve, tested against the new circumstances forced upon the world.

For the United States to reassess its policies in the Middle East is only natural, following the collapse of one diplomatic process on which widespread—but by no means universal—hopes had rested. Announced by the White House the day before King Faisal's death, such a policy review is even more essential now.

...and Oil Instability

King Faisal was of world importance because the land he ruled lies over an ocean of oil so vast that Saudi Arabia was and is the largest oil producer in the OPEC cartel, which has held a gun over the world economy for a year and a half.

In the last months of King Faisal's regime, OPEC has been able to maintain its oligopoly-based high price primarily because the rulers of Saudi Arabia were willing and able to suffer the huge cut in income resulting from massive reduction in Saudi output. From a peak of nine million barrels a day in October, production in Saudi Arabia was curtailed almost a third by last month. This is a primary factor helping explain the disparity between the current world glut of oil and the relative stability of producers' prices, which have been eroded only marginally despite the weakness of demand.

The task for the United States now is to help create conditions that would encourage the breakup of the OPEC cartel and also provide increased assurance of stable oil imports regardless of assassinations, revolutions, wars or other misadventures among the turbulent nations of the Middle East.

The suggestion by Prof. Morris A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the United States limit imports and sell

Disturbing and unreasonable, however, is the haste with which such a review is being interpreted as a weakening of U.S. support for Israel. The long-standing imperatives of public policy that have drawn Israel and the United States together over three decades can meet the test of re-examination and honest assessment. Resistance in Congress and the administration to Israel's pending request for \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid is nothing new or sudden. Even before the failure of Secretary Kissinger's mission it was highly unlikely that Israel would receive—or had any reason to expect—the full amount requested.

Responsible American officials believe that Israel erred in not accepting the compromise that Secretary Kissinger conveyed. Whatever the merit of this judgment, they would do well to heed the advice that Mr. Kissinger repeatedly utters in public, that recommitments and assignment of blame do nothing to help the situation.

Equally demanding reassessment in the light of changing circumstances is the posture of the United States in Southeast Asia. President Thieu's calculated risk of withdrawing from outlying provinces has generated a psychological momentum of fear, combined with vigorous military pressure from North Vietnam, the Saigon government's survival is threatened far sooner than most people expect.

The danger of harsh overreaction to all these developments, in the Middle East and Indochina, is as great as that of failing to recognize their inherent threats to peace and stability. Certain constants of American foreign policy will remain constant, but each must now be tested against the new variables that have suddenly appeared.

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The suggestion by Prof. Morris A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the United States limit imports and sell



'Humanitarian.'

A New 'Kennedy' for President

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—A Soviet hint that the next president of the United States may now be visiting the Soviet Union turned out to be a reference to Sargent Shriver, Sen. Edward Kennedy's brother-in-law. Shriver is seen as a possible candidate by some of the Democrats who have never reconciled themselves to Kennedy's decision to stay out of the race. The Russians, too, were among Kennedy's most ardent supporters, for they hoped that he might keep the Democratic nomination from Sen. Henry Jackson, whose election they would regard as leading back to the cold war. So when Russians in Washington began asking what chance Sargent Shriver had to get the Democratic nomination, just as he was departing for a major tour of the Soviet Union, it seemed a good question to look into.

Shriver himself says that he has been getting letters urging him to run in next year's presidential election. He says he is not a candidate, but he appreciates their interest and confidence in him, but is not making a decision "now."

Sen. Kennedy says, "I know people have talked to him about it" and have "urged" him to run. Kennedy explains that he "couldn't" say now that Shriver would not run, "under certain circumstances."

Stalking Horse?
Kennedy reacts with some reservation to the inevitable suggestion that Shriver would merely be a stalking horse for his own candidacy, that Shriver would collect the votes in the primaries and would then transfer them to Kennedy. Even President Ford, to say nothing of several important Democratic governors and many other party stalwarts, foresees the possibility of a deadlocked Democratic convention in which, in the absence of a candidate, Shriver would be a candidate who would win a majority of the delegates.

I can never stop political speculation, Kennedy says, with a weary tone in his voice. "I can't help it if it runs," he says. "I would certainly be running on his own," Kennedy leaned forward in his chair, trying to add emphasis to his words. "If I were going to run, I would be a candidate. I would not have a stalking horse," he insisted, he was not going to run.

Shriver's aides, too, insist that if he runs, he will be his own candidate. Having talked to both men in an attempt to probe their minds and feelings, I believe them. There is just that touch of asperity, barely perceptible, in what Kennedy says about Shriver, to suggest that he is less than happy about his political ambitions. An old family rivalry, some might say, or resentment at the political complications which the Shriver factor might add to Kennedy's own plans—whatever these might be.

But even if both men have no

interest in a stalking horse, a good deal of the support which Shriver might attract would derive from the hope that a vote for him might ultimately turn out to be a vote for Kennedy. Certainly Shriver would have to be, in the first place, an attractive candidate in his own right to make any impression in the primaries. Those who have studied his performance as George McGovern's vice-presidential running mate in 1972 conclude that he has many of the qualities needed for a successful campaign—the stamina, the ambition, the inspirational quality, and, perhaps most important of all, the ability to enjoy campaigning and to thrive on it. The McGovern connection also provides the link to the party's left, which is not enthusiastic about any of the candidates now in the field.

Unique Position
Shriver's supporters argue that, compared with the other candidates, he is in a unique position to rebut the coalition which has brought John F. Kennedy to the White House. He could be attractive not only to the left but also to the party's opposite pole, the conservative workers and middle class who deserted the Democratic ticket in droves in 1972. The party bosses, the organization types who are discredited and discounted by the left, might rally to Shriver more readily than to some of the other candidates. His partisan maintain. They cite as an example the fact that Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, still in control of a powerful party machine, has let it be known that he would support a Shriver candidate if Kennedy really refuses to run.

There is some evidence, too, of support in the black community and, at the other extreme, in the business community, with which Shriver has developed close working links through his law practice. The Mississippi director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Aaron E. Henry, who is held in high regard by some black activists, has sent out a circular letter urging support for a Shriver candidacy. Shriver's association with the Peace Corps under John F. Kennedy and with the anti-poverty program when he headed the Office of Economic Opportunity, provide him with a potential cadre of highly motivated political workers, many of whom now occupy key positions in their communities. Their letters, too, show that they would be ready to throw themselves with enthusiasm into a Shriver campaign.

In preparing for his Soviet visit, during which he will be speaking to Soviet elite audiences, including officials at policy-making levels, about the future of U.S.-Soviet relations, Shriver brought together a team of speechwriters and experts who have worked closely with him for such presidential candidates as Senators McGovern, Mondale, and Muskie. The impression one gets from some of these comparatively young but politically hardened professionals is that Shriver is capable of inspiring enthusiasm as well as loyalty.

And just think of all the New Friends that might be made among Man's Best Friends while he and the nearest Invisible Dog Fido!

Paris. SANDY WOLF.

As any resident can affirm it is Neulilly-sur-Seine that has the largest population of *mémères* d'ancien and thus suffers from an invasion of Invisible Dogs daily depositing tons of non-invisible droppings (polite enough) on the sidewalks and doorsteps. It must have been thus for centuries, for there is an old proverb often repeated in demi-jest: "He who walks with his head in the clouds, may find his feet in the merde."

MARK CLIFTON.

Paris. Concorde Dangers?

"There are no very great environmental dangers in two Concorde's a day landing and taking off," said Russell Train, administrator of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), March 11. "No very great dangers?" How great, then?

ART CARLBOM.

Fuengirola, Spain.

They believe that his political ideas are likely to have a much wider appeal.

But these ideas have not been clearly formulated or presented so far, apart from the important foreign policy speech which he is scheduled to deliver in Moscow today. He has been to the Soviet Union more than a dozen times on business trips, and has evidently impressed the Kremlin sufficiently to have got the invitation for the present political visit. But the answer to the question the Russians are asking—whether he is potentially a serious candidate—cannot be based on the views of his supporters, as this column is based. It cannot as yet be based on the views of his opponents, because he has not declared himself, and therefore he has none.

The latest Gallup Poll which tested the "name recognition" factor puts Shriver well ahead of Sen. Henry Jackson and several other candidates, actual and potential. This is a powerful base on which to build a campaign, because it means that Shriver does not need to struggle to be recognized by the public as the others do. He can go straight ahead to the next step to seek public attention for his policies, when he is ready to present them. The Moscow visit could begin the process of identifying him in the public mind as a man who is able to deal with foreign leaders, and who is treated by them as a major figure.

The Moscow visit serves as a trial balloon. It is bound to get Shriver discussed as a presidential hopeful, and this will help him to decide whether he should run in the primaries. And if he does run, but does not quite make it, there is always the Kennedy option at the convention.

CAPE TOWN—One thing is obvious in South Africa's complex and changing political scene: Prime Minister John Vorster

relishes his new role as a builder of détente with black Africa.

Vorster, now in his 60th year, aspires to go down in history as the leader who made peace with the black governments to the north of his republic and who thereby entrenched an enduring and dynamic role for South Africa—and the Afrikaner—in this continent's postcolonial epoch.

A caller leaves his office with the clear impression that Vorster is willing to pay a considerable price, at home as well as abroad, to further his détente policy.

Lean on Smith

He will lean hard on Prime Minister Ian Smith to persuade Rhodesia's white government to negotiate realistically with the African National Council for a settlement that will lead inexorably to black majority rule in a few years—while denying in public that he is exerting any such pressure.

He will denigrate from Namibia (South-West Africa) if any solution can be hammered out for the territory that will give its different ethnic groups a measure of autonomy and avert an unconditional handover to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which he detests.

He will go further at home than critics and supporters yet believe he will to dismantle the symbols and trappings of apartheid and to eliminate some of the glaring practices of racial discrimination—while carefully covering his tracks and making occasional belittling pronouncements aimed at pacifying the restless *verkrampde* or hard-line faction of his Nationalist party.

Thus, on the home front, Vorster will often resort to the familiar political tactic of taking two quiet steps forward followed by a resounding but limited retreat. He believes he must maneuver in that way if he is to carry the bulk of the Nationalist party with him and avoid the split in Afrikanerdom that the descendants of the Boer voortrekkers irrationally fear would be the prelude to their engulfment by South Africa's black majority.

Vorster will never split the tribe," said a South African journalist who knows him well. "If you keep that in mind you get

Grim Mideast Outlook

Kissinger's Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The outlook in the Middle East now is fairly grim, but recommitments about who's to blame can only make it worse. Naturally, but unfortunately, Israel is blaming Egypt for the collapse of the Kissinger peace mission; Egypt is blaming Israel; both are blaming Kissinger for not reconciling the irreconcilable, and Washington is pretending publicly to be even-handed, but in private is blaming Israel.

This is not very helpful. The expectations of the Kissinger mission were probably excessive, and Kissinger does not take kindly to failure, but the recommitments are also excessive, and even dangerous, for the issue is now moving to a big international conference at Geneva, and everything said now in disappointment or anger in Washington will merely add to the bitterness and the division of the debate in Geneva.

The Kissinger mission has not resolved or even compromised the ancient hostilities between Israel and the Arab states—maybe it was a presumption to think that it could—but it is not necessarily a prelude to war. It has not altered the balance of power in the Middle East, unless you assume that if Kissinger fails in one mission, all is lost.

When the secretary of state returned to Washington, he reported on his mission to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Very few members were present, some being off for Easter and some off campaigning for the presidency. But when he reported to about 20 leaders of the Congress on what had happened in his negotiations, he found that the reaction was violently anti-Israel.

Mr. Kissinger flew from Andrews Air Force Base by chopper to the White House and the President congratulated him on his exertions, and before he had time to get even a few hours' rest, he was down in the pit with the reporters explaining what had happened or as much as he thought he could tell about what had happened, which is not the same thing.

The main thing now, as usual, is where we go from here. It would be easy and fascinating to make the past, and prove that Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy was a failure, but the coming problem is the Geneva conference. Kissinger has always felt in the past that if he had to go to Geneva with the Russians and all the Arab states, it would be an endless confusion of arguments and maybe even a disaster.

Now he has to go there anyway—with a radicalized and self-confident Arab world, with his friend President Sadat of Egypt

discredited as he sees it with the Russians sitting the United States at the table as a legal accomplice over the future of Middle East.

Kissinger wanted a deal. He thought he persuaded Sadat to agree to a ceasefire. The problems of the East could be settled by negotiations.

There would be no need to force to settle the differences.

Military operations by guerrillas against would not be defended by and

A compromise agreement between Israel and Egypt these terms could not be unless Israel agreed. It words, that Israel could let the length of the agreement

There was another p over words. Kissinger thought had Sadat agreed to a ceasefire, but the Israelis insisted on a promise of belligerency. Kissinger would how he could explain a difference between these two to Congress, but the issue never resolved.

In short, Kissinger appears believes that Sadat offer "functional or practical" end of nonbelligerency. Israel, but that the Israelis meant rejected this guarantee promise, and on the assumption that time was on its side, ed to go to Geneva and on the support of the U.S. g ment.

Murder of Faisal

While all these complex were being explained and omed in Washington, Tel and Cairo, King Faisal of Arabia was murdered. And everybody is trying to mal best of this, the fact is the said successor is generally p as incompetent or worse the new man behind the t Prince Fahd, is a d gambler whose most spect achievement is that he on \$2 million in a single night gambling table in London.

Against all this confusion, issues and personalities, what is needed now is a silence and judicious alone. Nobody is preparing war, nothing is really mferent from the way it w fore, Kissinger went to the East at the beginning of month. The Israelis and Arabs now have to deal with problem of living together, out Kissinger, and maybe is the way it should have in the first place. Whoever blame recommitments about past won't help the struggle at Geneva.

Détente—South African Style

By Graham Hovey

CAPE TOWN—One thing is obvious in South Africa's complex and changing political scene: Prime Minister John Vorster

relishes his new role as a builder of détente with black Africa.

Vorster, now in his 60th year, aspires to go down in history as the leader who made peace with the black governments to the north of his republic and who thereby entrenched an enduring and dynamic role for South Africa—and the Afrikaner—in this continent's postcolonial epoch.

A caller leaves his office with the clear impression that Vorster is willing to pay a considerable price, at home as well as abroad, to further his détente policy.

Lean on Smith

He will lean hard on Prime Minister Ian Smith to persuade Rhodesia's white government to negotiate realistically with the African National Council for a settlement that will lead inexorably to black majority rule in a few years—while denying in public that he is exerting any such pressure.

He will denigrate from Namibia (South-West Africa) if any solution can be hammered out for the territory that will give its different ethnic groups a measure of autonomy and avert an unconditional handover to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which he detests.

He will go further at home than critics and supporters yet believe he will to dismantle the symbols and trappings of apartheid and to eliminate some of the glaring practices of racial discrimination—while carefully covering his tracks and making occasional belittling pronouncements aimed at pacifying the restless *verkrampde* or hard-line faction of his Nationalist party.

Thus, on the home front, Vorster will often resort to the familiar political tactic of taking two quiet steps forward followed by a resounding but limited retreat. He believes he must maneuver in that way if he is to carry the bulk of the Nationalist party with him and avoid the split in Afrikanerdom that the descendants of the Boer voortrekkers irrationally fear would be the prelude to their engulfment by South Africa's black majority.

Vorster will never split the tribe," said a South African journalist who knows him well. "If you keep that in mind you get

an idea of the dimensions of détente as he sees them, an indication of the limits beyond which, for the present, he cannot go."

Ask for Chance

Vorster's back-and-forth technique is illustrated by the now-famous speech he delivered to constituents at Nigel last November, when he said of his country's critics: "All I ask them is to give South Africa a chance of about six months. . . . If South Africa is given that chance, they will be surprised where the country will stand in six to 12 months' time."

The Prime Minister certainly knew those words would be interpreted outside South Africa as a promise of dramatic internal change, alongside his efforts to help resolve the Rhodesian and Namibian problems and his offer of generous economic aid to needy African states willing to cooperate.

Yet, he can prove from his text that he projected internal change only in the context of "separate development," his euphemism for apartheid; that while promising black governments for the tribal homelands, he had added: "In white South Africa, the whites will rule—let there be no mistake about that."

Even with the caveats, Vorster's promise of change had great impact in Africa, as countries anxious to head off a white-black Armageddon in Southern Africa. Even before the Nigel speech, a less-dramatic Vorster address in the South African Senate had moved one of the new

Prospects Damage

Smith's nearest of an Af leader and the murder of other in Zambia have dark prospects for a peaceful solution in Rhodesia but not inter the contacts between Zambia and South Africa. Vorster is still ing to get Smith to neg realistically with the black fority; Kaunda is still risk ing African militants who eager to restore the guerrilla against the white regime.

Vorster tells visitors he is vinced that Kaunda is a m peace. The Zambians say Vu is a man of his word; who promises he does his utmost deliver.

John Vorster, a far more u and flexible politician than outsiders realize, is still light from his goal of détente black Africa. But only hard cynics will scoff at the hard together he and Kenneth Ka made.

International Opinion

Vietnam Dismembered

The fighting in South Vietnam has developed a frightful dynamic of its own, and one Hanoi has been quick to exploit to its advantage. The collapse of large sections of South Vietnamese defenses may now tempt Hanoi to bring forward the strategic offensive originally planned for next year. The vigorous North Vietnamese pursuit operations

may be a pointer that the decision has already been taken. The picture for Saigon is now far gloomier than it was after the fall of Quang Tri three years ago. The fact that President Thieu has appointed one of his most loyal generals to be city commandant of Saigon is symptomatic. The threat to the whole of non-Communist South Vietnam could hardly be more severe.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1900

LONDON—For all intents and purposes, the war is over. The Boer forces cannot hope to defeat England and all her vast Empire, yet the fighting goes on and the casualties continue to occur. England reportedly is firm against independence, the Boers keep recruiting forces in Europe, both sides take a strong stand for the public but seem to be edging toward some kind of negotiation. Some kind of compromise is necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1925

NEW YORK—The latest word from Hollywood is that Douglas Fairbanks has chosen an unknown actress as his next partner in "Don X." Her name is Mary Astor. She was chosen from a large number of actresses who were gathered to Hollywood for the occasion. Miss Astor is but 18 years old. Her first role was in the "Begger Maid." And meanwhile Rudolph Valentino has just signed a contract with United Artists.

Letters

Dog Pollution

In the interest of those of us who enjoy walking the streets of Paris, I would like to offer a suggestion to the city fathers to help make The Visible Traces of the Invisible Dog (T.V.T. March 21). Invisible to the Visible Man. Actually, the suggestion was made to me by my son upon stepping directly into the Visible Traces of the Invisible Dog. After using the common French word for the Visible Traces, he said that they ought to have pissots for dogs. And I say: Why not?

They can be colorful, somewhat sanitary, and erected on convenient street corners near sewer drains so that The Visible Traces of the Invisible Dog will be Invisible to the Visible Man. Besides reducing the health hazards of the Visible Traces of the Invisible Dog create for the Visible Man, the possible social ramifications of Invisible Dog Pissots are mind-boggling. Just think of all the New Friends that might be made among the Masters and Mistresses of Man's Best Friends while each Master and Mistress takes his or her Best Friend to the nearest Invisible Dog Pissot!

And just think of all the New Friends that might be made among Man's Best Friends while he and the nearest Invisible Dog Fido!

Paris. SANDY WOLF.

As any resident can affirm it is Neulilly-sur-Seine that has the largest population of *mémères* d'ancien and thus suffers from an invasion of Invisible Dogs daily depositing tons of non-invisible droppings (polite enough) on the sidewalks and doorsteps. It must have been thus for centuries, for there is an old proverb often repeated in demi-jest: "He who walks with his head in the clouds, may find his feet in the merde."

MARK CLIFTON.

Paris. Concorde Dangers?

"There are no very great environmental dangers in two Concorde's a day landing and taking off," said Russell Train, administrator of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), March 11. "No very great dangers?" How great, then?

ART CARLBOM.

Fuengirola, Spain.



Snow falling yesterday on pedestrian and stacked chairs at a café in Munich.

Europe Gets Snow After Mild Winter

PARIS, March 26 (AP).—After winter "that never was," much of Europe shivered today in unseasonable snowstorms which brought a bonus for ski enthusiasts.

In Austria, the freak weather dumped more than 30 inches of snow in the western part of the country.

The mildest winter in 50 years came to a sudden end.

produced heavy showers of snow, sleet and hail in Denmark, with the weatherman predicting more to come in the next few days.

In Yugoslavia, spring brought a blizzard that swept much of the country. Tourists in Split and Dubrovnik on the Adriatic Sea saw a rare snowfall—for many children it was the first. After a snowless winter, at least half a dozen roads in the mountainous areas were blocked by five-foot drifts.

Authorities in southern Germany and Switzerland warned that the snow on the higher Alpine slopes presented a hazard and asked people to cancel ski tours and hikes, and to move only along authorized trails.

The Munich weather bureau predicted warmer weather for the next few days.

Rome reported snow in some areas of Italy, but said that the weather had stabilized at normal for this time of the year.

Nationalists Released

Aden Agrees to Give Asylum to French Envoy's Abductors

TAIROBI, March 26 (UPI).—Yemen tonight agreed to give asylum for the three kidnapers of the French ambassador to Somalia as French authorities released three prisoners in exchange.

Aden for the envoy.

South Yemen's decision appears to clear the way for the exchange tomorrow.

French authorities said that after a renewed plea from Paris, Aden had agreed to provide at

least temporary shelter for the gunmen holding Ambassador Jean Guenry, 57, in Mogadishu, the Somali capital since Sunday.

The kidnappers identified themselves as members of the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, a group which has been fighting for independence in the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, a neighbor of Somalia.

A military plane carrying the two nationalists to be swapped for Mr. Guenry left France tonight.

Iranian Premier in Iraq to Solve Border Dispute

BEIRUT, March 26 (AP).—Iranian Premier Amir-Abbas Hoveyda arrived in Baghdad today to seek to resolve border problems between Iran and Iraq, Baghdad radio reported.

Mr. Hoveyda became the first Iranian official to visit Baghdad since the Iraqi republic was proclaimed in 1958. He was greeted by Vice-President Saddam Hussein and a group of ranking Iraqi officials, the radio said.

His visit was designed mainly to implement an Iraqi-Iranian agreement signed by the Shah of Iran and Mr. Hussein during the summit conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Algiers on March 5.

The agreement set the outline for settling a six-year-old border dispute over Shatt al Arab, the Persian Gulf estuary claimed by two neighboring states.

The Algiers accord also called for a settlement of the Kurdish problem in northern Iraq. Baghdad has given Kurdish rebels until April 1 to emerge from their mountain hideouts and return from their refuge in Iraq to surrender to the Iraqi authorities and benefit from an amnesty.

Turkey May Act to Bar Kurds

ANKARA, March 26 (Reuters).—The Turkish Cabinet, acting on unconfirmed reports that thousands of Kurds want to cross into northern Iraq into Turkey, led today for martial law in the bordering Iraq.

Parliament is expected to approve the proposals in the next few days.

The Cabinet issued its call after discussing ways of ensuring that a crumbling of the Kurdish rebellion against the Iraq government does not cause problems for Turkey.

Obituaries

U.S. Actress Muriel Hutchison, 60

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI).—Muriel Hutchison, 60, a stage actress of the 1930s and 1940s, died of cancer Monday in a hospital here.

She made her New York debut supporting Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "The Amazing Dr. Chatterbox" in 1937 and also appeared in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" on Broadway.

Antoinette K. Gordon

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI).—Antoinette K. Gordon, 58, an associate in the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History and world authority on Tibetan religion and art, died Monday at her home here.

The museum's collection of Tibetan art is regarded as the most complete in the United States.

Mrs. Gordon wrote "Tibetan Religious Art" in 1952 and "Tibetan Tales" in 1953.

Otto C. Mueller

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI).—Otto C. Mueller, 55, a retired executive of General Motors Overseas Operations, a division of General Motors Corp., died Monday at his home in Morrisville, Pa.

Willie Ritchie

BURLINGAME, Calif., March 26 (AP).—Willie Ritchie, 84, former world lightweight champion and a 1962 inductee into the Boxing Hall of Fame, died Monday. Mr. Ritchie won the title in 1912 from Ad Wolgast and lost it to Freddie Welsh in 1914. He retired in 1927 after 71 fights.

Hearing Ends In Rhodesia's Sithole Case

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 26 (Reuters).—The state today concluded its case against black nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole at a special court hearing to decide whether the Rhodesian government was justified in detaining him.

The tribunal's presiding officer, acting Chief Justice Hector MacDonald, reserved judgment this morning after a three-day hearing in which the counsel for the state called only one witness and Mr. Sithole and his lawyer walked out.

The court's decision could prove crucial for current attempts to solve Rhodesia's constitutional dispute.

The African National Council has refused to hold further talks with the government on a planned constitutional conference until Mr. Sithole is released.

Mr. Sithole, 54, was released in December after nearly 10 years in detention. He was rearrested March 4.

Two Charges

The state made two charges against Mr. Sithole, the leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

It alleged that Mr. Sithole had refused to accept last December's cease-fire in Rhodesia's guerrilla war and had, therefore, been largely responsible for killings by his followers since then.

The government also claimed that Mr. Sithole had plotted to kill three black political rivals.

The judge will rule only on the first of these charges. Yesterday he said that the court may never inquire into the assassination-plot accusation.

This announcement prompted Mr. Sithole's decision yesterday to boycott the court, along with his lawyer, who explained that Mr. Sithole had sought to defend himself on the assassination plot allegation.

Fishermen Keep Blockade at Two Major U.K. Ports

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—Angry British fishermen kept a blockade at two major fishing ports today despite government assurances that Norway had agreed to limit exports of frozen cod and haddock through new price structures.

The minister of agriculture and fisheries, Frederick Peart, told the House of Commons that minimum prices for Norwegian frozen fillets would go into effect immediately. British fishermen claim that cheap Norwegian fish is making their operations unprofitable.

Mr. Peart also said that discussions were proceeding in the European Economic Community for a new system of reference prices to stabilize the fish market.

As Mr. Peart spoke, fishermen continued their blockade of Grimsby and Immingham on England's east coast. Last week, the fishermen blockaded about 20 miles of the east coast.

Court in Wash. State Disbars Ehrlichman

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 26 (UPI).—The State Supreme Court yesterday announced the disbarment of former presidential aide John Ehrlichman because of his involvement in the Watergate affair.

The court's action was the result of an agreement with the former Nixon aide under which he must wait at least three years before applying for reinstatement as an attorney. He was suspended from the practice of law Aug. 9, following one of two federal court convictions.

Exorcised Briton Kills Wife, Causing Controversy on Rite

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—The exorcism of a man three hours before he killed and mutilated his wife gave rise to a sharp controversy today over the role of the ancient ritual in the modern church.

"The blasted meddlers will dabble about in demonism, not knowing what they are doing or what might happen. The damage it can do is immeasurable," said Canon John Pearce-Higgins of the Church of England, vice-chairman of an ecumenical group called the Churches Fellowship of Psychological and Spiritual Studies.

"Carefully administered, exorcism could act as a form of psychological help," said the Rev. Edward Rogers, head of the social responsibility program of the Methodist Church. "But badly done, it can be a form of psychological disaster."

The story of the exorcism and subsequent slaying became known yesterday at a trial in Leeds Crown Court of Michael Taylor, 31. The jury found Mr. Taylor innocent, because of insanity, on a murder charge, and the judge ordered him committed to a mental asylum.

Mr. Taylor's lawyer accused "misguided churchmen" who conducted a seven-hour exorcism Oct. 4-6 of "moral responsibility" for Mr. Taylor's act.

'Bewitched or Demented'

The prosecutor said that the killing was the tragic end to "a story of a sensible family man who was suddenly exposed to intense spiritual influences and became either bewitched or demented."

The clergyman who conducted the ritual was named in the court proceedings as the Rev. Peter Vincent, 52, vicar of the Anglican Saint Thomas Church

in the Yorkshire hamlet of Gawber, and a Methodist minister, the Rev. Raymond Smith.

The Rev. Vincent who was not at the trial, was asked by newsmen if he was an exorcist. "Good gracious no," he said. "I am simply a parish priest."

Mrs. Kathleen Taylor, 52, Mr. Taylor's mother, said: "What Michael did was completely out of character." She said that her son and his wife, Christine, 29, who had five sons, were "a normal, happy, devoted couple" before he became involved with a Fundamentalist religious group. "I believe it was religion that turned his mind," she said.

Mr. Taylor's father, Robert Taylor, 56, said that his son needed medical treatment, "not religious mumbo jumbo."

Readings and Singing

The court was told that Mr. Taylor attended a meeting in his home last September of a sect called the Christian Fellowship Group. Members of the group usually gathered in private homes for Bible readings and hymn-singing.

A second meeting with the group had a "profound effect" on Mr. Taylor and shortly afterward he told his mother he had seen the devil, a witness said. Two days before the killing, the witness added, Mr. Taylor told his wife to remove all crosses and religious books from the house.

Mr. Taylor was taken to the Rev. Vincent's vicarage on the evening of Oct. 5, for an exorcism ritual that ended at 7 a.m. the next day.

About three hours later, the prosecutor said, he ripped out his wife's eyes and tongue with his bare hands and "tore her face almost off."

"She died very quickly from inhalation of blood," he said.

Saint Bernards Are Victims Of Recession

MARTIGNY, Switzerland, March 26 (Reuters).—Not even the intrepid Saint Bernard dogs, the Alpine rescue breed, have escaped the current economic recession.

Monks at the Saint Bernard monastery complain that they cannot find enough homes for the 40 or so puppies born there every year because the dogs eat so much that potential owners are deterred by the cost.

The large dogs were formerly sent in search of snow-bound travelers—a task chiefly performed today by helicopters and tracked snow vehicles.

The monks still retain a score of the dogs at the monastery in the Saint Bernard Pass for rescue emergencies "and to preserve the quality of the breed," a spokesman said.

Proton-Bombing of Cells Seen Possible Treatment of Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

SAN DIEGO, March 26 (UPI).—A means of destroying tumors by causing miniature atomic explosions within the cancer cells without much harm to normal tissue was described by two radiologists, Dr. Morton Kligerman and Dr. Malcolm Bagshaw, at the American Cancer Society's seminar here for science writers.

The new approach—called pion-meson, or pion, therapy—is not ready for use on human cancers, but studies are under way on a small group of patients to test its effects.

The doctors said that when they were ready to try pion therapy as treatment—probably early next year—they would concentrate on large, hard-to-treat tumors that remain localized for long periods, including cancers of the head and neck, brain and pancreas and advanced cancers of the rectum and cervix.

High Cost

Dr. Kligerman, of the University of New Mexico, said a pion therapy machine could be built for a general hospital for \$5 million. Dr. Bagshaw, of Stanford University, said the high cost may limit the machines to major medical centers.

A pion is the binding energy in the nucleus of a cell, a kind of nuclear "glue" that holds protons and neutrons together in cell nuclei. Pions can be either positively or negatively charged, but only negatively charged pions are being considered for radiotherapy.

Pions can be generated by high-energy particle accelerators used in nuclear research—hitting carbon atoms with an 800,000-volt beam of protons or striking titanium atoms with accelerated electrons.

Pions pass through tissues with

little effect. Damage is produced only when they stop. They are then captured by the nuclei of cells in the stopping region, causing the nuclei to blow apart and emit neutrons, alpha particles and other heavy nuclear fragments. This miniature intracellular nuclear explosion results in destruction of the cell.

Since the stopping region of a beam of pions can be quite precisely selected by varying the speed of the particles, tissue damage can be confined almost entirely to the tumor area, Dr. Bagshaw said.

This, in turn, would allow radiation therapy of tumors that are close to organs that might be severely damaged by radiation: it would limit exposure of these organs to the damaging rays. Conventional radiotherapy produces a lot of scatter and also damages the tissues it passes through, thus limiting its usefulness in treating deep-seated tumors.

Germ War Pact Goes Into Effect

LONDON, March 26 (Reuters).—An international convention banning the use, production and possession of biological weapons went into effect today.

It became effective with the depositing by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union of their instruments of ratification at a simple ceremony here. Similar ceremonies were being held today in Moscow and Washington.

The convention was signed by the three depository powers on April 10, 1973. Since then, it has been ratified by 37 nations. France did not sign the convention.



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Differences in Labor Relations Seen as Key

Under Facade of Unity, West Europe Is Economically Diverse

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT).—While the facade of Western Europe grows increasingly uniform, the economic health and, perhaps more important, the psychological health of its components are persistently diverse. What makes for such diversity?

Travels in a dozen countries as well as more than 100 interviews with all sorts of persons—bankers and union leaders, politicians and civil servants, professors and students, publishers and artists—found that while there were many local factors, one stood out as decisive.

It is not just politics; some socialist and some conservative governments are bedeviled while some are faring well. It is not just social organization; both the Nordic and the Mediterranean countries range on the scale of well-being from rather good to quite bad.

What appears to be the key is labor relations, taken in the broadest sense.

Least Friction

It is striking that the countries with the least inflation and labor friction not only are those with the most advanced systems of welfare and labor rights (West Germany and Sweden), but also are those that have the lowest percentage of government-owned industry.

The most ailing industrial countries, notably Britain and Italy, have tended to argue their problems and seek their solutions in more ideological terms—nationalization, a largely political organization of labor, a persistent sense of class in the blueprint of social structure.

Heinz-Otto Vetter, the head of the giant West German Union Federation, sounded the theme of the new industrial society in explaining the emotional side of

labor's demand for a voice in running industry.

"I'm not half idiot, half man," he said. "We want to be men at work—not go to work and then be free. The idea that I become a man when I go out of the factory gate is intolerable. I'm indivisible. I want to be a man in my whole life, at work and at leisure. That's why we want to be represented in management."

Equity, Consideration
Communists and left-wing Socialists in Western Europe continue to voice the Marxist call for "public ownership of the means of production." The evidence indicates, however, that general attitudes, social services and, above all, a sense of equity and of consideration or lack of it are much more important than who owns what in enabling modern industrial society to work smoothly.

On the face of it, Britain appears to be a country apart, where the notion of work itself is a central question.

Len Murray, the head of the Trades Union Congress, was asked recently: "What do you want? What are you fighting for?" He answered: "The right not to work." Work he defined as "something you don't want to do," and he was explaining the mood sweeping British unions.

The situation is different in West Germany, where labor is fighting for an equal, or nearly equal, voice in the direction of big enterprises, which is not quite the same as an equal share in management. The aim is representation on supervisory boards that would set broad policy and oversee regular boards of directors.

A Simplification
The German union structure, rooted firmly in the principle of "one industry, one union," simplifies bargaining and greatly reduces the interunion competi-

tion and friction that cause so much trouble in Britain.

From the West German point of view, Britain is not really an exception to the wave of worker aspirations for a sense of self-worth. "The British have too many father-in-law companies, management by inheritance and not by merit," said an aide to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat. "Where you have poor management, you don't get much cooperation or sense of identity—with the firm—from workers."

In France, the "cadres"—the foremen and white-collar employees between the factory floor and management—are considered the enemies of the workers. They are often looked upon as straw bosses assigned to crack the whip rather than to help organize the task.

Of course there is a crisis, said Jacques Levy of the General Confederation of Labor, the largest French union group, which is Communist-dominated. "It is a crisis of capitalism, that is all." The purpose of a recent rash of strikes protesting layoffs and short hours, he explained, was to put pressure on the government as well as on management to change economic policies.

Sharper Divisions
In Britain, the birthplace of the middle class, class divisions are sharper than ever, and the middle seems to be disappearing as people take sides.

The failure of the British worker to become bourgeois despite profound changes in living standards and styles is a remarkable phenomenon. In a way that is not clear, it seems to be linked with a "bloody-minded" attitude among the men and women on the production line toward output, management and the national economic situation.

The spread of this attitude is

almost unique to Britain, although there are smaller groups elsewhere that take the same approach.

Mr. Murray of the TUC, who takes as a moderate on the British union scene, said that the goal was to bargain as a full equal with management, regardless of whether more and more nationalization meant that the government was management.

"Tea Break"

Dick Taverna, a former member of Parliament who quit the Labor party to protest its opposition to British membership in the European Economic Community and the party's growing leftism, said with a slightly abashed grin: "I was asked what Britain had to offer the Common Market. I answered, 'The tea break.'"

"Britain looks to be at the end of the line now," he said, "but maybe we are really moving into the post-industrial era before the others. What makes us look like stragglers now may turn out to mean we are ahead."

Ownership no longer seems to make a vital difference in attitudes. State-owned, state-dominated, multinational and national companies may have diverse management policies, but the evidence does not show a relationship between the dominant economic philosophy of governments and the actual operation of their systems of production.

France has largely been run by conservatives for a generation, but the state owns as much or more of business than any other non-Communist country and its development is based on the government's five-year plans.

Sweden can fairly be described as socialist in terms of government action to fill all sorts of needs and governmental intervention in everyday life, including health, housing, holidays, etc., yet less than one-quarter of Sweden's output is from national-

ized enterprises. Both bankers and union leaders stressed their interest in the success of private industry.

In West Germany, another European country with a relatively low proportion of nationalized industry, union leaders accept the "social market economy"—capitalism plus welfare and social concern—of former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard as the unquestioned basic principle.

Britain and France, as well as Italy, where the proportion of nationalized industry is about half, have already gone much further in government ownership. Labor strategy is to make demands first on nationalized industry, which is the softer target because the government is vulnerable to political as well as economic pressure. The wage levels set can then almost automatically be extended to private business—in a formula that intensifies inflation.

Governments are increasingly involved in moves to keep companies afloat so they will not have to turn out their workers. In Britain, the left has devised an ingenious scheme to try to turn this necessity into "backdoor nationalization" by requiring concerns to give the government a substantial part of their stock in return for help.

An Interlocking
Economies and societies have become so interlocked that what appears to be the most straightforward domestic political issues have to be handled by foreign ministers.

Thurmer Gunes, the Turkish foreign minister until late last year, was obliged to set aside the Cyprus question to deal with another important international problem—West German tax reform. Bonn had decided to revamp its tax system to soak up excess purchasing power without weighing too heavily on low-income families. The individual tax exemption is to be lowered but there will be a corresponding increase in allowances for children.

It is discrimination, Mr. Gunes charged, because the 800,000 Turkish workers in West Germany will be taxed more without any compensating concession since many have left their families in Turkey. He maintained that West Germany was responsible for discouraging workers from bringing their children and should pay the allowance to dependents in Turkey.

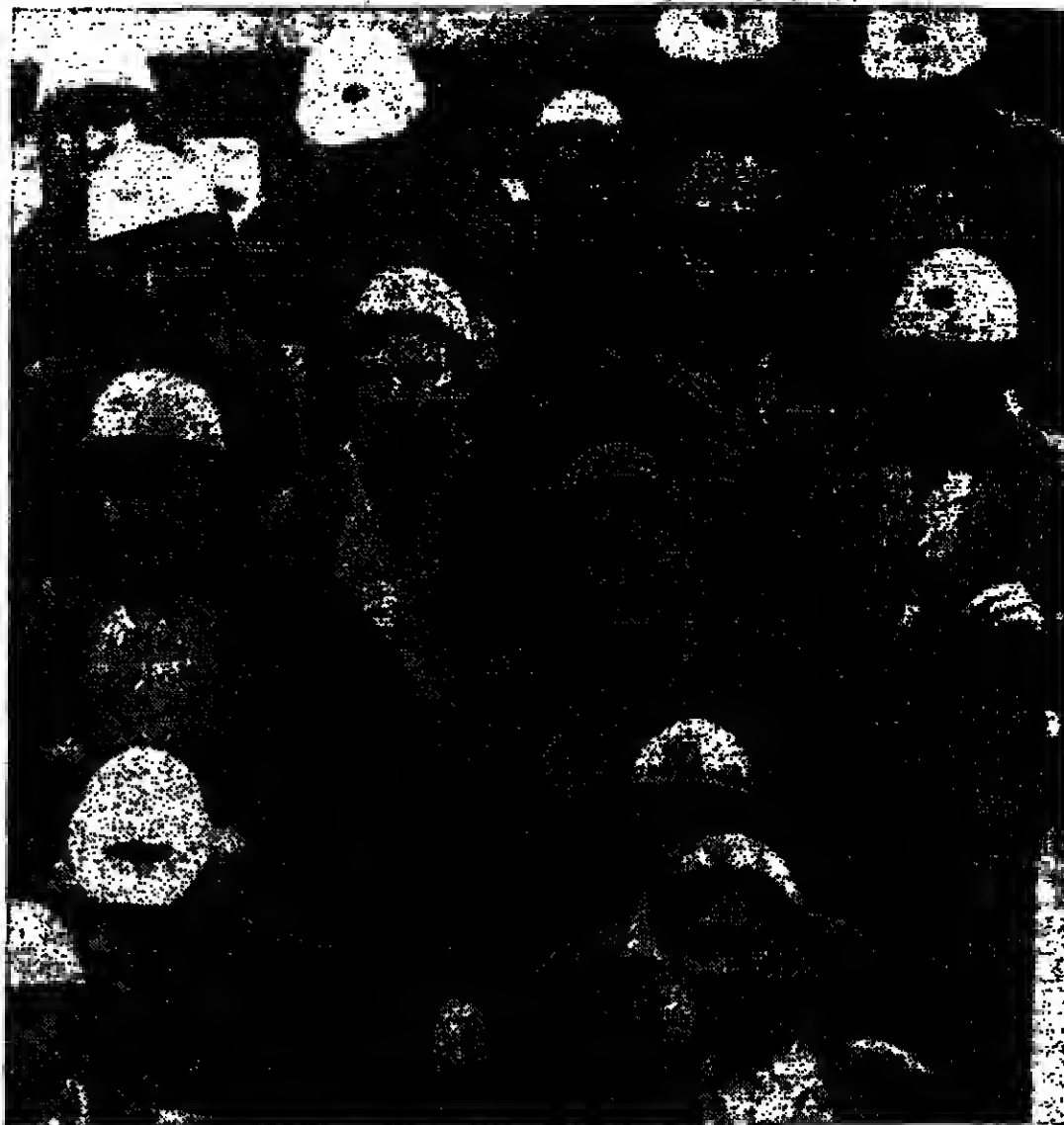
Most migrants do not intend to stay. They send billions of dollars home, more than enough to turn around the balances of payments of such countries as Turkey and Portugal. At least a substantial part have full labor and social rights, including schools where their children can learn their own languages.

No Jobs
The labor-exporting countries are fearful now that recession not only will close off this opportunity but will force great numbers to return home, where there are no jobs for them.

Social climate—not just opportunity but involvement and a sense of sharing in certain key decisions—is a main indication of the amount of trouble the Western European countries are having.

That is the basis for a new French program for company reform. French governments have long been talking about the need for what the late Charles de Gaulle called participation—the involvement of the worker in his company. It is a fundamental social reform, but like all grand concepts, it can be translated from words into reality only through a series of complex technical measures.

Pierre Sudreau, a former cabinet minister charged by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with working out proposals for the necessary legislation, summed up the underlying aim.



END TO BRITISH COAL STRIKE—Stream of miners leaving Askrum mine near Leeds at the end of the first shift as miners went back to work in March, 1974, after strike.

The major French unions are political, he noted, and their theory on improving society "is to wipe out the market economy." Whether they call for the orthodox Marxist solution of national ownership of the means of production, as do the Communists, or worker self-management, as do

the left-wing Socialists, or some combination of both, as do other Socialists, the dominant theme is to gain control.

In response to this, Mr. Sudreau said that "what we are trying to do is to justify the market economy" by giving labor an

established role in the management functions.

The underlying issue in European societies is no longer whether to change, but how to go about it, and at what pace.

This is another in a series of articles.

Wants Easing of Curbs on Police

Scotland Yard Chief Assails Restrictions

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 26 (WFP).—Sir Robert Mark, the head of Scotland Yard, wants the rules against self-incrimination relaxed, tougher sentences for misbehavior by demonstrators and a drive against crooked criminal lawyers who spring their clients by illicit wiles.

From anybody else, this program could be dismissed as a hackneyed effort by a professional policeman to make life easier for his men. But Sir Robert is a special breed—urbane, thoughtful and bold.

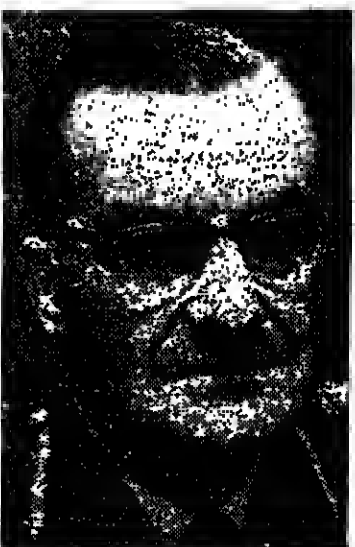
He talks openly of corruption in the London police and has made a vigorous effort to root it out. In his three years as Metropolitan Police commissioner, he has driven 285 crooked policemen from the ranks, a rate more than 10 times that of his predecessors.

Decent Respect
Sir Robert insists that his force must be accountable to civilian authority and show a decent respect for public opinion. He is justifiably proud of opening the Yard to reporters and expresses views like these:

"The press are absolutely essential to a free society. The only possible relation to have with the press is open government."

"The police force is the best reflection of a society. If society is violent, so are the police; if society is corrupt, so are the police; but if society is tolerant, polite and humane, police will act accordingly."

The most far-reaching change Sir Robert seeks involves the traditional protection against self-incrimination. The commis-



Sir Robert Mark

sioner wants to free police from their obligation to tell a suspect that he can remain silent and that his statements can be used against him. Sir Robert also wants to force a defendant to take the witness stand, even if he declines to answer questions.

The commissioner contends that the right of remaining silent to avoid self-incrimination was first granted in an age when petty theft was punished by hanging. The abolition of capital punishment, he argues, makes the protection unnecessary.

He wants "spontaneous" testimony given to his police, and he wants a jury to see a defendant refusing to testify.

The trouble with all this, as lawyers point out, is that neither police nor juries are perfect.

Over-zealous police can and do extract admissions from the unwary and the caution is a barrier against this abuse. Lawyers also say that there is no apparent reason why criminal trial procedure should be changed to aid the prosecution. Sir Robert cannot argue the prisons have become such splendid reformatories that a one need fear incarceration.

What really bothers him is that men arrested by police are sometimes found not guilty. He complains that two of every five who stand trial are acquitted. But he ignores a much more telling statistic: More than 9 of every 10 charged by the police with a serious crime are found guilty, either through their own pleas or at a trial.

Certainly some of those who insist on a trial are innocent or properly benefit from the police failure to build a genuine case. The fact that the overwhelming number of those arrested are convicted suggests that the police are not as handicapped as Sir Robert contends.

His strictures about crooked lawyers have led the Law Society, the British bar association, to challenge him to name names. The commissioner, of course, knows the difference between suspicion and a certainty and is also sensitive to the legal profession's ability to protect its own.

No one doubts that crooked lawyers exist, that they bribe or intimidate witnesses, that they may get off men who should be behind bars. But his opponents say that a civilized society can tolerate these imperfections, just as it recognizes that Sir Robert's corrupt policemen must be measured against a force of 20,000.

The commissioner's complaint about soft sentences for demonstrators touches on one of the Yard's most irksome tasks. Free speech is taken seriously here and rallies are organized over every conceivable issue.

In the last three years, the Yard has policed 1,321 demonstrations, at the rate of more than one a day. For the most part, Sir Robert's men, armed only with truncheons and horses, have behaved with impeccable restraint. But so have the demonstrators.

Nasty Turn
Arrests have been made at only 54 rallies, barely one in 25. Moreover, nearly one-third of those arrested have been charged with nothing more than using nasty language toward the police. Sir Robert's complaint really seems to center on the fact that only 10 persons have been imprisoned of the 105 convicted for assaulting the police.

Observers say that soft sentences cannot be blamed for lawless demonstrations because there are so few violent eruptions. Some say the police tend to turn an argument into a case of assault.

Sir Robert does have real problems. Serious crime is increasing here, although at a very slow rate. Scotland Yard is probably undermanned for its task, and recruiting is difficult in a society as anti-authoritarian as Britain's.

But legal experts are skeptical about Sir Robert's remedies. What is striking in his campaign is that even an intelligent and resourceful commissioner can look for relief in a manner advocated by the most conventional of policemen.

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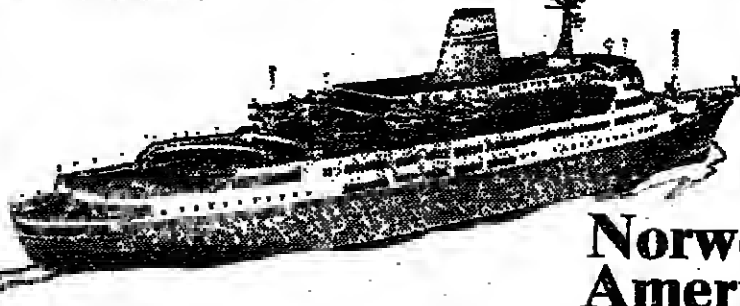
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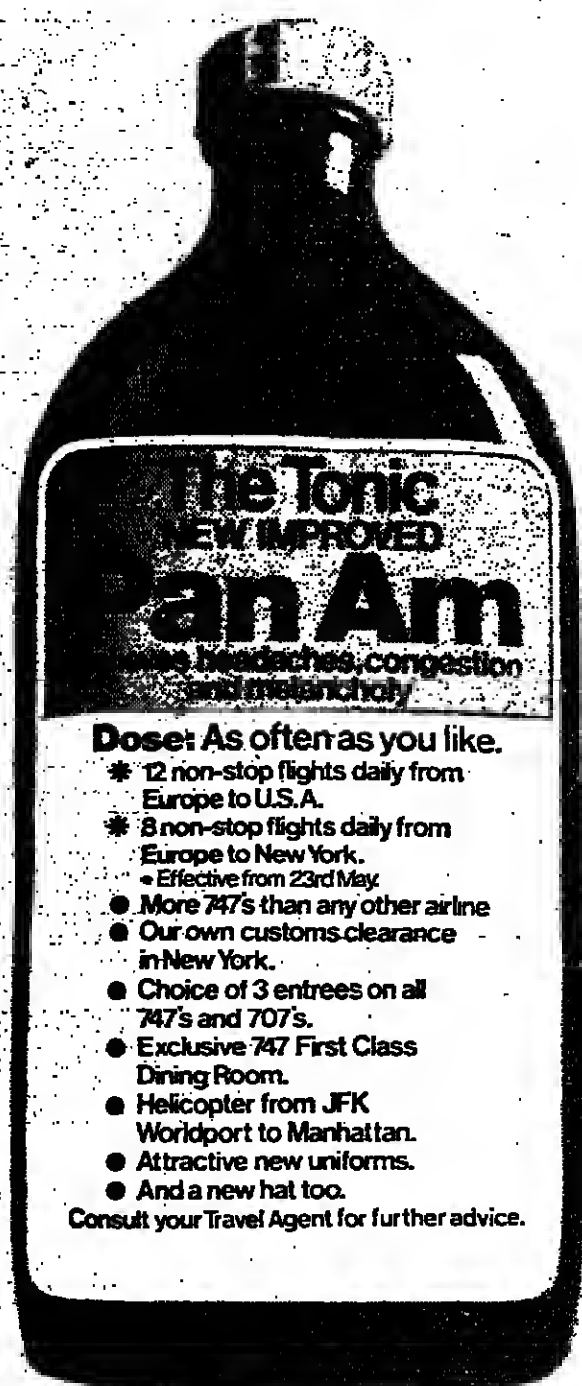
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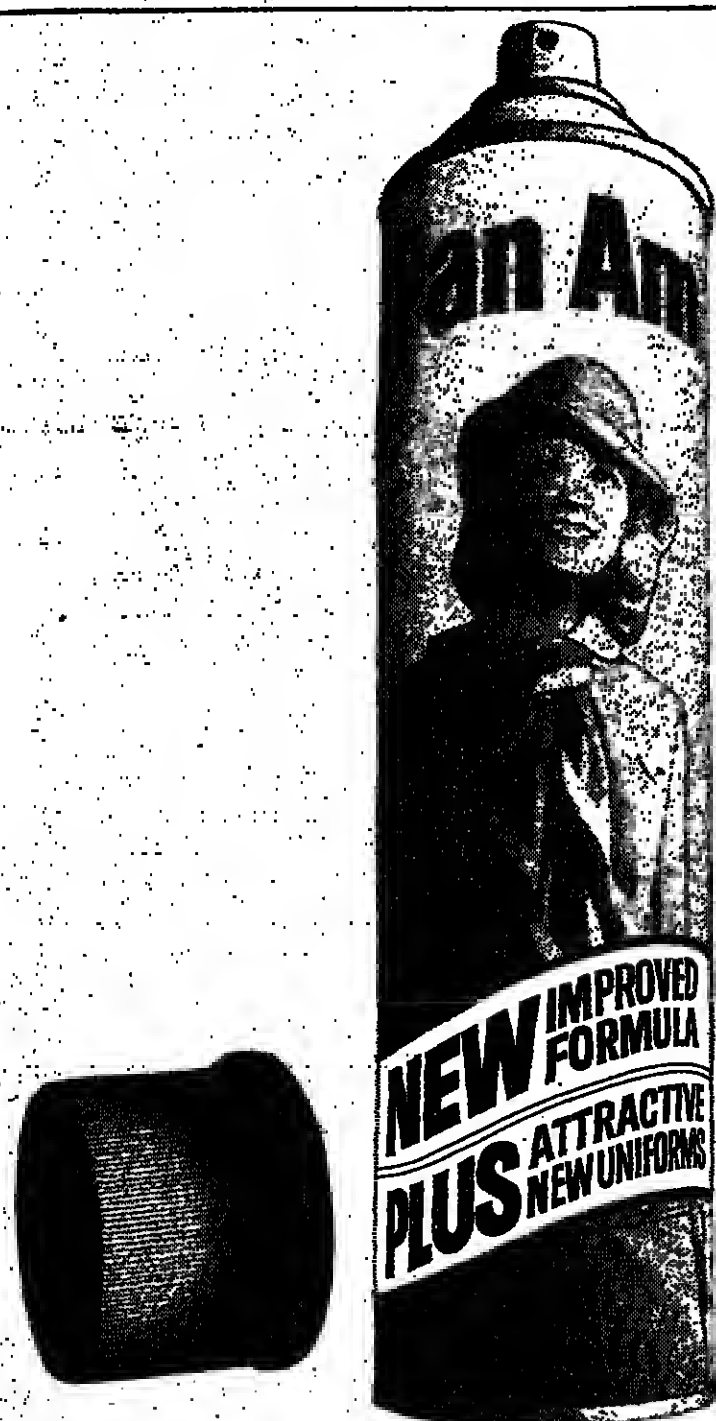
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MUSIC HALL

Josephine Baker's Back

By Frank Van Brakle

PARIS, March 26 (UPI)—At an age when most people have retired, Josephine Baker is once again the star of a lavish revue. Celebrating her 50 years as a headliner, the show at the Bobino traces her life and triumphs from 1925, when she was a dancer, wearing mostly bananas, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées to the present as an internationally known star.

Capitalizing on the nostalgia craze, the organizers chose the Bobino on purpose. It is an old medium-sized theater on the Left Bank. The show is sure to please her legion of admirers and, judging by opening night reaction, the younger generation as well.

At 68, and Miss Baker makes no attempt to hide her age, she is as svelte as ever. She sings, dances, jokes with the audience and wears, with elegance, the most unbelievable creations in every color, still managing her famous on-stage changes of costume.

Most of the songs are from the '20s and '30s as are most of the dances. She sings, with equal

ease, in French and English, plus one song in Portuguese and "My Yiddische Momma." The voice is as warm and strong as ever, although, understandably, not as sure as it once was in the upper ranges. But the stage presence is there, along with the complete professionalism that marks her every move and the sure-fire ability to communicate with the audience.

The Bobino is far removed from the Paris boulevards of Miss Baker's former triumphs. On opening night there were some celebrities, but most of the people seemed to be from the neighborhood.

Imagination

André Levasseur has staged the 15-set, 400-costume production with imagination and verve, which is all the more remarkable because the stage is not very large. French comics Jean Marie Frolier, Laurence Badie and the very attractive Annie Stigalla, ably assist Miss Baker in a series of humorous skits. An energetic troupe of dancers rounds out the show which will run "as long as

Josephine Baker, who is appearing in a revue at the Bobino in Paris.



there is a public demand for it"—which promises to be quite a while. It is not a one-woman show,

but rather a show built around one woman and, considering the circumstances, that is quite an achievement.

DANCE

Carolyn Carlson & Co.—Never Dull

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 26 (UPI)—Carolyn Carlson and a dozen fellow conspirators from her modern dance cell at the Paris Opéra are propagating the results of their recent research—sometimes disconcerting, sometimes hilarious, never dull—in a series of one-hour performances at the Théâtre de la Ville.

The second of the two programs, entitled "Les Fous d'Or" (the first, given last week, was "L'Or des Fous"), had its first performance yesterday. It lives up eventually to its description as dance theater, ranging from psychodrama to theater of the absurd, from mystery to farce, but always with Carlson's fascinating and unexpected way of moving bodies through space as the prime mover.

Igor Wakhevitch's taped accompaniment often pits sustained notes against a highly agitated counterpoint, with the dancers responding in slow motion or high speed to one or the other. This is interspersed with a spoken

text, sometimes on tape sometimes uttered by the dancers, sometimes in English sometimes in French, sometimes pseudo-portentous ("I know all there is to know, still I know nothing"), sometimes inane, long-running jokes. John

Davis and Henry Smith are responsible for the text, while Davis is also responsible for the geometric projections, the costumes (mostly gray gym suits), the clown makeup and the lively lighting.

Carlson's sleek, quicksilver body is, this time, topped by a frizzy blonde wig and encoiled most of the time in a satin robe. She starts out the proceedings immobile, back to the audience, like some kind of Ariadne waiting for a Theseus who never comes. Instead, she descends from her rock to become the mistress of a series of her arcane ceremonies.

Several times, this business seemed about to outstay its leave, only to take off in some new direction. At the end, despite some dissenting voices, the applause indicated that Carlson and Co. has found an audience, and that the Paris Opéra—through its penderously named Groupes de Recherches Théâtrales—is making itself the principal vehicle of modern dance in France.

"Les Fous d'Or" runs for the rest of the week at 6:30 p.m., and will alternate with "L'Or des Fous" from Tuesday through Saturday next week in the same one-hour time slot.



Carolyn Carlson

70 Airlines Support Protection of Wildlife

MORGES, Switzerland, March 26 (UPI)—The World Wildlife Fund said today that 70 airlines, an increase of seven, support its campaign to protect wild animals in danger of extinction.

The airlines committed themselves not to sponsor hunting expeditions or carry the animals as freight. The list includes all the world's major airlines as well as the major charter operators.

French Museums Shut

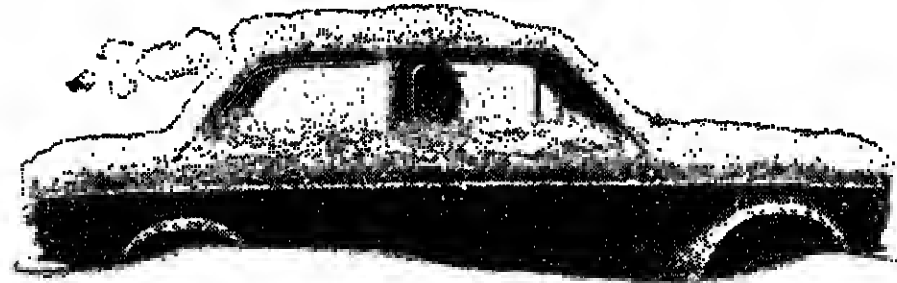
PARIS, March 26 (Reuters)—A two-day strike by museum guards to back demands for better working conditions today closed museums throughout France, including the Louvre.

This is what a Fiat does.

Every year, governments and private agencies around the world spend a fortune testing cars. Trying to determine how they can be built better, why they break down, how long they last, how to make them safer.

Last year, several of these tests revealed some surprising, perhaps even startling, facts about Fiats. We'd like to tell you about them.

In a test conducted by the Swedish government, it was found that the Fiat you



buy today can be expected to last 11.9 years.

In a separate test conducted by the Touring Club of Switzerland, they found that



of the 34 makes of cars they rated, 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

And in yet another study comparing every car currently being sold in the United States, they rated the Fiat 128 as the best subcompact on the road today.

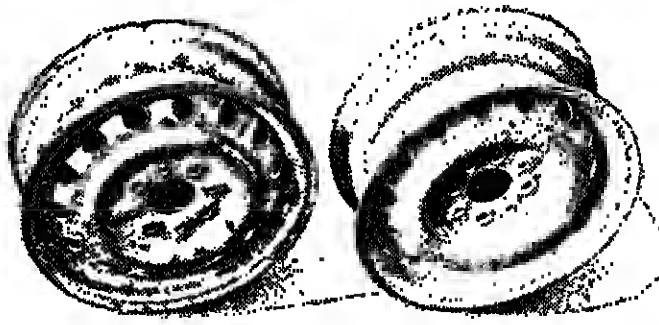
Do the facts you've just read about surprise you? They don't surprise us nearly as much. They're the result of a number of other surprising things you may not have known about Fiats.



FIAT

This is why a Fiat can do it.

Did you know that Fiats are the first cars in the world to be guaranteed against rust



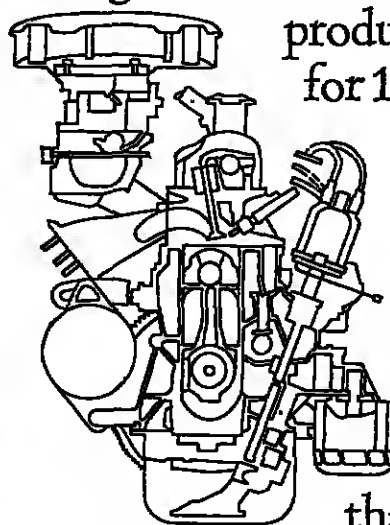
Without Fiat Rustproofing.

With Fiat Rustproofing.

on all major body parts?

Did you know that Fiats are the only cars in Europe that are taken off the assembly line at random every day and tested for 50 km?

Did you know that every Fiat engine, before it's put into



production, is tested continuously for 1000 hours? And that this is the longest, most punishing engine test in the world.

Did you know Fiat is the first of the world's car makers to make every worker responsible for quality control? And that the cost of this quality

control is the highest of all its competitors?

The list of things we do could go on and on. But the most surprising thing about Fiats can't be measured by engineers, studied by governments or even written about intelligently. It's something only you can experience by driving one.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Elusive Conger—It Is Not an Eel

THE conger, usually called the conger eel, is not, strictly speaking, an eel. It looks like one, and belongs to the same order of fish, the Apodes, but to a different family.

The conger is much longer than the eel; eight feet is not uncommon—for the female, that is; the male is much smaller. The female needs to be robust, for she lays something like 8 million eggs, apparently an exhausting process, for after spawning congeners degenerate (for instance, the skeleton softens) and it is thought that they may die after spawning, like salmon. If there is no certainty on this point, it is because the life of the conger remains largely mysterious. It is supposed that congeners congregate at the mating season, as eels do in the Sargasso Sea, but the spot (or spots) where this happens has been kept secret by a prudish fish; it is thought to be somewhere in the depths of the ocean.

The spawning season presumably occurs during the winter, for this is when the fish has been observed to disappear from the coasts of France. Congeners are extremely plentiful there in September and October; their numbers taper off in November, and they are then lost sight of completely until March, when a few straggle back, while from April on they are comparatively plentiful until the next annual population explosion in the fall.

The conger is a fish of the temperate zone, especially plentiful in the North Atlantic, though it is also found on the coasts of Asia and Africa. The common conger, *Conger conger* or *Conger vulgaris*, is the species most eaten, chiefly in France, in Adriatic Italy (its name in Italian is *grongo*), and in West and Mediterranean Africa, where it is called *grongo* in Tunisia and *sansone* in Morocco.

Another Kind

Congers caught in deep water are usually of the type known as white or sand congeners (not to be confused with sand eels, which are not eels either, but the small—maximum length, 6 inches—eel-shaped fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, which the French call *équilles*, and serve, breaded and deliciously fried, so many to a portion that they look on the plate like a piled-up game of jackstraws). From the shore it is possible at low tide to catch black or rock congeners, voracious fish which hide in crevices in the rocks and devour everything which passes within reach. They can be taken on a rod, by floating a baited hook by their tails; or they are simply clawed out with a gaffe.

The conger is not a bad game fish, but heavy tackle is required to take it because of its size and size. It must be fished for

at night, which is when it feeds and close to the bottom, where it is where it feeds. Common conger fishers use ground bait, carrying several hundred baits, baited with pieces of fish.

The conger has been eaten since ancient times. It was one of the fish available on the market of Athens in the time of Pericles, and there is no record of an ancient Roman recipe for conger. It was probably introduced to the Romans from the Greeks, the Middle Ages the fish is highly esteemed. An early medieval book picturesquely named "La Bataille de Carême et Charnage" (The Battle of F and Meat) vaunts "congers, and long." The 12th-century "Roman du Comte d'Anjou" contains a passage in which a countess who has fallen up hard times recalls with regret the luxurious foods of youth, one of which is the conger, described as one of the fish of the period.

Conger eels were not only eaten fresh in medieval Europe, they were also salted for future consumption. There was a peril, however, when conger was stored, because it was believed to cause plague.

Demand Falls Off

The conger today does not enjoy the high reputation it held in medieval times. Its flavor is considered much coarser than that of the eel, and it is in any case less tasty and often tough, but demand for it has now fallen off; it appeals chiefly as a substitute for eel to mass buyers of institutional food, for factories, canteens, prisons and board schools.

Conger is used in France no edays almost exclusively in fish chowders, particularly in bouillabaisse, for it does seem to have the quality of bringing out the flavor of other ingredients though it has little to contribute of its own. An exception is dish of conger, unpeeled potatoes and the strong-tasting local beer made on Belle-Île, off the southern coast of Brittany, where conger was fished in such numbers during the last century that it was called "Belle-Île beer." Another island which honors conger is the British Channel Island of Jersey, where the fish of Jersey has a specialty of conger soup, whose ingredients include marigold petals!

French cookbooks state in any fashion of cooking eels can also be applied to congeners; one of them adds cynically that when conger is substituted for eel, it is advisable to give special attention to producing a tasty sauce to disguise the shortcomings of the fish.

© 1975 by Waverley Root

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"All God's Children, the Eugene O'Neill play that nearly caused riots nearly 51 years ago, is being revived by the Circle in the Square. It is impossible, Olive Barnes says, to recreate the atmosphere in which this tale of miscegenation was first seen, pointing out that "O'Neill's view of black and white seems ambiguous" today. Barnes says that it must have been "a brave and honest attempt to put the black man on stage as something more than a cipher." Still Barnes erred in the manner in which O'Neill handles the "delicate" issue of race. "Half a century can play hell with an author's honor," Sils and Jim grow up in a mixed neighborhood in New York at the beginning of the century. They grow up and marry. But "Ella is

consumed by guilt at marrying black." They go to France, Ella's mind snaps at attempts to kill him and pray that he will fall his bar exam. He does and "she is now accepted by him as a kind of child-plus mate." It is the compromise, the damned." To Barnes's ear, patronizing. Moreover, "Children" offers much opportunity for squirming—"for the bad writers' protagonists are those of O'Neill parents, Barnes points out, this is not just a mixed marriage of race but also a mixed marriage of temperament." George Scott's staging emphasizes the melodrama. As for the netting, Barnes said that Robert Christy gives an "exquisitely judged performance" as Jim, but Trish DeVere "seemed less at home as Ella." Barnes thinks that it is "useful" to exume the play—nowadays it seems to tell more about 1924 than about the great ness of O'Neill.

Only Hope Is North Sea Oil Doomy Year for U.K. Predicted by OECD

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—A 20-
percent inflation rate, soaring
unemployment and a generally
weak economy throughout
the year are predicted by the
Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development
(OECD).

The OECD forecast, contained
in a 200-page annual survey of
the world economy, said un-
employment may rise by the
end of 1975 to 8.5 percent, or about
one-fifth of the total labor
force. In the last quarter of
1974, it was 7.7 percent, and
in the first quarter of 1975,
it was 7.7 percent, the OECD
said. The only bright spot
in the forecast was a prediction
that by 1980, oil from the North
Sea would be contributing nearly
one-third to the economy.

K. to Buy Shipyard in North Ireland

NDON, March 26 (Reuters).—
A British government today
announced it is taking over
the shipyard of the largest ship-
building company in Northern
Ireland and Wales, Harland & Wolff.

The shipyard, which employs
1,500 men, has been making
losses in recent years and had
substantial government sub-
sidies. The government had de-
cided to become the sole share-
holder in Harland & Wolff, ac-
quiring all the company's shares
issued since 1968.

Orme said that following
the financial situation, it ap-
peared that the shipyard's losses
amounted to as much as \$10
million.

Modernization Plan
He added that the com-
pany had a substantial order
book and a \$35-million modern-
ization program. The modern-
ization program would include
the replacement of the ship-
yard's aging machinery and the
equipping of the yard with the
latest technology. Mr. Orme
said that the government had
decided that it was not nat-
ive but to give the com-
pany a chance of survival. Mr.
Orme said: "We cannot
imagine a fresh succession of
managements. The future
of the yard is now in the hands
of those who work there. No
management could go on support-
ing the yard indefinitely."

The government's decision
coincides with the publication
of a discussion paper on work-
ers' participation in the ship-
yard, which is being discussed
among the company's work-
ers today.

A new approach to industrial
relations is required. "This is
what we need to advance towards
the worker participation in
decision making processes at
all levels of the yard," Mr.
Orme said.

Profit Increases 2 W. German Firms During '74

WILHELMSHAVEN, West Ger-
many, March 26 (AP)—Pre-
profit of BASF AG rose 27.5
percent to 896 million marks last
year, an interim report from the
company said today.

The world-wide sales of the BASF
group climbed 37.8 percent to
7 billion marks from 5.1 billion
marks, while consolidated
profits of the group climbed 38.4
percent to 12.76 billion marks.

The tax profit of the consolidated
BASF group climbed 23.5 per-
cent to 1.3 billion marks from
1.06 billion marks.

ISF said that the earnings
movement within the group
for the parent company is
attributable to positive
developments during the first nine
months of the year, while the last
three months brought a definite down-
turn which has continued into
the year.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt,
Germany, said that consolidated
tax profit rose to 39.06 mil-
lion marks in the fiscal year
of Sept. 30, 1974, from 32.19
million marks in the previous
year. Consolidated sales of 8.43
billion marks versus 7.47 billion
marks.

Ungerer, chairman, said
that although sales of the com-
pany rose about 10 per cent
during the first five months of
the current fiscal year, earnings
remained substantially as turnover
a product-volume basis was
down from the like year ago
level.

pected to fall sharply, largely be-
cause of a decline in residential
building.

"Depressed business confidence,
poor prospects for profitability
and a continuing tight financial
position of companies combined
with weak demand, produce a
weak outlook for business invest-
ment," the report said. "A con-
siderable fall—of about 7 to 10 per-
cent—in productive investment
throughout the year seems likely,"
it added.

The survey predicted a slight
improvement in the British trade
deficit, from \$12 billion in 1974
to \$10.75 billion in 1975, provid-
ing that British exports retain the
competitive price advantage de-
rived from the depressed value
of the pound.

But the overall British pay-
ments deficits for 1975 will be
about \$7.5 billion, the survey pre-
dicted, which is "extremely high
by past standards" and assumes a
\$1.25-billion drop in Britain's an-
nual bill for imported oil.

More Economic 'Stuck'
On the basis of present govern-
ment policies, overall output
will rise by only 1.25 per cent in
1975, the report said, leading to
an increasing rate of "stuck" in
the economy throughout the year.

"Unemployment, which did not
rise as quickly as output trends
in 1974 suggested, could thus rise
substantially this year," the report
said.

The OECD said that "on the
present outlook the United King-
dom will have one of the highest
rates of inflation among (OECD)
member countries. With the
slowdown in the rise in import
prices, domestic wage costs are
expected to be the main source
of excessively fast price increases."

The first priority of policy
must be to slow down inflation.
The average inflation of retail
prices reached 16 per cent in
1974, compared with 9.25 per cent
in 1973, the report said, adding:
"The forecast for retail prices is
for an increase of about 20 per
cent between 1974 and 1975."

At the same time, despite the
predicted 25-per-cent rise in in-
comes, various factors, including
Britain's "disposable income," a
decline still further, particularly
in the second half of the year.

National U.S. Stock Mart Bill Is Approved by Panel in House

WASHINGTON, March 26
(Reuters).—The House Commerce
Committee today approved a bill
directing the Securities and Ex-
change Commission to establish
a national securities market and
stock clearance and settlement
system.

The bill also confirms the deci-
sion of the SEC to end fixed
brokerage rates by May 1 this
year.

The bill had the strong support
of SEC Chairman Roy Garrett,
who urged it be passed by Con-
gress before May 1.

"Failure to enact this legislation
before May 1, 1975, will create
doubt and uncertainty as to the
future course of the securities
markets and could gravely impair
the prospects for an orderly and
prompt resolution of the major
problems now confronting those
markets," Mr. Garrett said in a
letter to committee chairman
Harley Staggers, D-W.Va.

Unanimous Vote
The bill, approved unanimously
by voice vote, will not come up
in the full House of Representa-
tives until after next week's
Easter recess. Similar legislation
is pending in the Senate.

The bill is basically the same
as one approved by the committee
last November. That bill was
blocked in the House Rules Com-
mittee as the congressional session
ended by late opposition from
the New York Stock Exchange
and the Securities Industry As-
sociation.

The bill directs the SEC to
take steps within its power to
establish a national securities
market, including a composite
quotation tape, and a national
clearance and settlement system.
No date was set for the establish-
ment of the market or clearance
system.

French Steel Industry Seeks Action by EEC

PARIS, March 26 (Reuters).—
The European steel industry is
in a state of "manifest crisis,"
the French steel industry is
seeking action under
European Coal and Steel Com-
munity rules to deal with this,
French steel federation president
Jacques Ferry said today.

If the community authorities
accept that a state of crisis ex-
ists, community rules provide for
establishment of production quo-
tas and minimum prices, and
limitation of imports from out-
side the community, he said.

Mr. Ferry said that until now
steel producers in Europe have
limited the impact of the eco-
nomic recession on working hours,
but the worsening situation now
implies a major threat to em-
ployment.



Richard Bentley

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Richard Bentley has been ap-
pointed general manager of
Bankers Trust AG, Swiss sub-
sidiary of Bankers Trust Co. of
New York. Mr. Bentley was
previously with the London
branch of the company and in
his new post will succeed Jens
Jensen who is returning to a
senior position with the parent
bank in New York.

Citicorp International Bank
has announced the promotions of
five senior officers. Lloyd Bankson
III, William Dykes and William
Wright become vice-presidents in
the international banking depart-
ment, while Jerome Goldstein and
Walter Insurana have been named
vice-presidents in the securities
and corporate finance depart-
ment.

Handy Associates is expanding
its services in the United King-
dom and has appointed David
Douglas as chief executive, United
Kingdom. Mr. Douglas was
previously with P.E. Consulting
Group.

Burson-Marsteller International
has announced the appointment
of James McGee as general
manager of the company's Brus-
sels office. He succeeds Samuel
McCadden, who is returning to
a post in the New York office.
Mr. McGee joined the com-
pany in 1965.

Rockefellers Aided Ailing Family Firm After Company Ran Up Debts of \$98 Million

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP-
DJ).—Nelson Rockefeller and his
brother Laurence, aided by
brother David Rockefeller's Chase
Manhattan Bank, have come to
the rescue of debt-burdened In-
ternational Basic Economy Corp.
(IBEC), 67-per-cent owned by
the Rockefeller family and 33-
per-cent publicly owned.

The Vice-President says that
he agreed to the rescue effort be-
fore his confirmation in his post,
and so he has not violated his
pledges and statements to Con-
gress. But, regardless of when
he committed himself, the details
of the rescue move were not for-
mally set forth until nearly three
weeks after he took office as
vice-president and even then his
involvement was not volunteered.

With assets of more than \$200
million, and sales of over \$300
million, IBEC, organized to com-
bine the pursuit of profit with
high-minded efforts to develop
the economies of backward lands,
had run up \$98 million in debt
by last Sept. 30.

Couldn't Meet Conditions
By Dec. 31, the firm, which
operates in more than 30 coun-
tries, was unable to comply with
some provisions of a note by
which it had borrowed money
from two insurance companies
and unable to comply with cove-
nants of a credit agreement with
a group of banks headed by
Chase.

IBEC documents show it
had failed to meet a provision
that it reduce its debt by Dec. 31
to certain prescribed levels.

Vice-President Rockefeller and
Laurence agreed to assist IBEC
in asking Chase and the two in-
surance companies to extend cer-

tain provisions of the loan agree-
ments by six months. Nelson
and Laurence Rockefeller also
agreed to lend IBEC up to \$3
million or guarantee loans in
that amount if needed.

The senior financial adviser to
the Rockefellers, Richardson Dil-
worth, says the Vice-President did
not take part in the negotiations
with lenders.

Executives of the two insurance
company lenders, Connecticut
General and Massachusetts Mut-
ual, say they discussed the loan
agreement, extensions with Mr.
Dilworth. They say they were un-
aware of the identity of the
Rockefeller family members who
agreed to the \$3-million loan
guarantee.

IBEC officials say the concern
is busy reducing its debt, partly
to meet the conditions set by its
creditors. In the past two years,
the company has sold operations
with some \$50 million in assets.
More operations will be dumped
this year, the officials say. In
retrenching, they say, IBEC will
lose up to \$20 million from its
debt.

IBEC has scored some notable
achievements. Its Cade supermar-
ket chain in Venezuela helped re-
duce retail prices generally. IBEC
has been one of the biggest build-
ers of low and middle-income

housing in Puerto Rico. In Ar-
gentina and elsewhere, it has im-
proved egg output through sci-
entific poultry breeding, while an
IBEC hybrid-corn seed plant in
Brazil raised corn-crop yields.

All this helped attract ideal-
istic young managers to IBEC, but
it was not and is not making con-
sistently good profits.

To do so, IBEC has reduced the
number of its subsidiaries and
affiliates to fewer than 100 from
140 and its work force to 10,000
people from 12,000.

Discontinued operations and re-
ductions in asset values gave
IBEC a net loss of \$13.8 million
in 1974. Gains on assets sold per-
mitted the company to show pro-
fits for 1975 and the first nine
months of 1974, but operating
losses continued.

IBEC also faces the unwanted
loss of part of its profitable 51-
per-cent interest in the 44-store
Cade supermarket chain in Ven-
ezuela. Under the tough new for-
eign-investment policy, the Ven-
ezuelan government has ordered
IBEC to reduce its ownership to
20 per cent by May 30, 1977.

One IBEC executive thinks the
company has delayed too long in
selling a part of its Cade interest.
He says IBEC is unlikely to get
a good price now that it is being
forced to sell.



Nelson Rockefeller



... and brother Laurence.

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Among active issues, Sony
closed at 9 1/2, up 1/8. A block
of 107,500 shares of the issue
traded at 9 5/8.

An Avco block of 109,900 shares
traded at 4 1/8, with the issue
closing at 4 1/8, up 1/8. Avco
reported that first-quarter net
earnings of 3 cents a share from 41 cents
a year earlier.

Chemical New York tacked on
3/4 to 33 3/4. The company fore-
cast a strong first-quarter earn-
ings gain.

In the oil group, Exxon climbed
2 1/2 to 74, Standard of Ohio
2 3/4 to 56 1/4, Atlantic Richfield
1 5/8 to 82, and Getty Oil 4 1/2
to 141 1/4.

Jim Walter advanced 5/8 to
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from their level in the early
trading hours.

Another effect of the market
support was enhanced retail de-
mand for \$460 million of new
corporate obligations in three key
areas. Investors bought all except
tag ends from \$150 million each
of 8.25-per-cent notes and 8.55-
per-cent debentures offered at a
price of 100 by Minnesota Mining
& Manufacturing Co., which gave
a higher return on its 30-year
debentures than any other manu-
facturer so far this year.

[Today, bond prices finished
narrowly lower as activity came
to a near halt during the after-
noon, Reuters reported.

In the corporate sector prices
finished up to 1/4 point lower,
but dealers said that most is-
sues had recovered from the
worst levels of the day.

Among governments, declines
ran to a few 32nds, but many is-
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Action on Tax-Cut Bill Spurs Stock Advance

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP-
DJ).—Stock prices rose strongly
on the New York Stock Exchange
today as a joint congressional
commitment completed action on
a tax-cut bill.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-
age jumped 18.3 points to 766.19.
With its gain of more than 4
points yesterday it was more than
recovered its loss of 20 points
Monday on the collapse of Secre-
tary Henry Kissinger's Midwest
peace mission.

About 1,135 issues advanced to
330 declines. Volume totaled 18.58
million shares compared with
18.5 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors were
cheered by a compromise on the
tax bill prior to the Easter recess.
There had been concern that
completion might be delayed un-
til after reconvening. They also
pointed out that the White House
was more receptive to the bill
since some reductions had been
eliminated.

Retail chain stores were mostly
higher. Analysts said they bene-
fited from investor anticipation
that sales would be enhanced by
the expected 1974 tax rebate and
the 1975 tax cuts.

J.C. Penney gained 7/8 to 58.
Marcor climbed 5/8 to 21 1/8. Fed-
erated Department Stores was
40.3.8, ahead 3/4, and May De-
partment Stores 33 3/8, up 1/8.

Sears gained 3/4 to 65 7/8, al-
though after the stock market
closing yesterday it reported
sharply lower January quarter
net. May Department Stores es-
timated today that February sales
were up about 8 per cent from
a year earlier.

NVF gained 3 1/8 to 20 7/8.
Directors approved a 2-for-1 stock
split and the company plans an
extra 25-per-cent stock dividend.

A.E. Staley Manufacturing ad-
vanced 5 to 73 1/2. The company
said it is bullish on sales pros-
pects for corn syrups as substi-
tute sweeteners.

Among active issues, Sony
closed at 9 1/2, up 1/8. A block
of 107,500 shares of the issue
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Thurs	Year ago
FOODS			
Coffee Accra, B.....	7.30	7.01	
Coffee A Santos, B.....	7.20	7.14	
TEXTILES			
Printcloth 64-66 28 1/2, yd.....	35	44 1/2	
METALS			
Aluminum (Pitt.), ton.....	200	172	
Iron & Pdry, Phila., ton.....	213.82	193.82	
Steel barq No. 1, Pitt. 33.....	82-34	110-120	
Lead, spot.....	63 1/2	68.15-69	
Copper, 100 lbs.....	3.54	3.25	
Tin (Kratz), lb.....	32-35	32-35	
Zinc & Bl. L. bank, B.....	34 1/2-39	32-35	
Aluminum, 100 lbs.....	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	
Gold N.Y. ex., oz.....	177.85		
COMMODITY futures			
Moody's index (base 100 in 1913)	746.1	738.4	
NEW YORK FUTURES			
SUGAR No. 11 (36 tons)	March 24, 1975		
Close	Open	High	Low
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jan.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Feb.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mar.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Apr.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jun.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Jul.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Aug.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Sep.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Nov.....			

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 26, 1973

[illegible]

Market Summary

March 34, 1973				BOYSEAN OIL (60,000 lbs.)				
Most Active-New York				May	29.90	29.00	29.00	28.95
				Jun	27.90	28.00	28.00	28.00
				Jul	27.90	28.00	28.00	28.00
				Aug	27.90	28.00	28.00	28.00
				Sep	26.90	26.75	26.50	26.50
				Oct	24.90	23.50	24.00	23.50
				Nov	22.90	22.50	22.50	22.50
				Dec	22.90	24.15	22.25	24.15
				Jan	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Feb	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Mar	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Apr	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				May	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jun	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jul	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Aug	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Sep	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Oct	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Nov	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Dec	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jan	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Feb	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Mar	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Apr	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				May	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jun	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jul	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Aug	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Sep	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Oct	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Nov	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Dec	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jan	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Feb	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Mar	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Apr	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				May	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jun	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Jul	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Aug	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Sep	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Oct	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Nov	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.00
				Dec	22.90	24.00	22.00	22.

ndes RAI	39,800	15%
ntior PH	28,900	27
ld Wrld	28,500	6 1/2

Approx total stock sales					LIVE NOSE					Cento Sues				
2,276,000					47.45					Long/Lit: PIN				
1,655,435					Apr					Des/ten B				
American Stock Index:					Apr					Long/Lit: PIN				
High					Apr					Long/Lit: PIN				
Low					Apr					Long/Lit: PIN				
Close					Apr					Long/Lit: PIN				
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79.12														

	High	Low	Close
Standard & Poor 500	21.21	20.21	20.22

42 Industrials	78.01	77.28	78.01	+0.47
42 Chemicals	78.01	77.28	78.01	+0.47
90 Utilities	78.01	77.28	78.01	+0.47
590 Stocks	84.34	82.16	83.59	+1.53

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	44.35	43.91	44.31	+0.79
Industrials	44.35	43.91	44.31	+0.79
Transportation	44.35	43.91	44.31	+0.79
Utilities	44.35	43.91	44.31	+0.79
Finance	44.35	43.91	44.31	+0.79

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
Mar. 26	197,421	404,724	4,652	
Mar. 27	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 28	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 29	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 30	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 31	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 32	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 33	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 34	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 35	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 36	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 37	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 38	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 39	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 40	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 41	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 42	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 43	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 44	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 45	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 46	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 47	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 48	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 49	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 50	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 51	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 52	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 53	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 54	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 55	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 56	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 57	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 58	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 59	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 60	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 61	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 62	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 63	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 64	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 65	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 66	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 67	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 68	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 69	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 70	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 71	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 72	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 73	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 74	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 75	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 76	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 77	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 78	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 79	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 80	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 81	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 82	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 83	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 84	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 85	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 86	200,703	413,138	3,623	
Mar. 87	200,703	413,138	3,623	

The Daily Mirror Dismisses 7,000

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—The London Daily Mirror group began issuing dismissal notices to 7,000 of its 9,000 employees today, apparently preparing for a long shutdown in a pay and manning dispute which centers on wildcat action by makers—who court papers from the press to deliver trucks.

Management halted printing of the paper's main London edition today. It normally runs to three million copies.—Printing of the northern edition at Manchester of around 1.5 million copies, was unaffected.

The dismissal notices cover the whole range of the London staff including newsmen and subeditors.



**It comes naturally
when you do business with WestLB**

Before choosing your international banking partner there are some very serious questions you have to ask yourself. One concerns trust. "Can I have complete confidence in the reliability, security and solidity of my international bank?"

WestLB can give an unusually reassuring answer to that one. First and foremost, in times of general unease, it's good to know that WestLB has full govern-

ment backing. It's the State of North Rhine Westphalia where the Bank is incorporated under public law. With Germany's most heavily populated state (in which the Ruhr and surrounding areas provide up to 30 percent of total German industrial production) as guarantor, basic trust comes naturally.

This Region provides the backdrop for WestLB's impressive development. It has helped the Bank to become one of the largest in Europe. And to rank among the top twenty in the world.

WestLB's balance sheet total exceeds DM 50,000 million and when administered and trust funds and contingent liabilities are added, the grand total reaches more than DM 80,000 million.

But figures tell only half the story. As a universal and international bank offering the full range of commercial and investment banking services, WestLB has a solid foundation upon which the risks of doing business in a volatile world economic situation are broadly spread.

In addition to its active domestic and international banking business, WestLB is the Central Bank of more than 200 regional universal banks (Sparkassen) with their own combined balance sheet total exceeding DM 75,000 million. These banks account for a vital part of the savings deposits in North Rhine Westphalia. WestLB also acts as trustee for the State and the Federal Government.

WestLB is empowered to issue its own bearer bonds and these, together with substantial deposits from corporations, institutional investors, Sparkasse and others, ensure well-balanced sources of funds to allow a broad spectrum of credit business, ranging from the long-term financing of vast public and private projects to short-term bridging loans.

However, sheer size and state-backed stability are only two aspects of WestLB's inherent suitability to be your banking partner. There are other important questions you must ask yourself before making a final choice. "Has the bank the depth of experience I'll need?" "Can it meet my standards of efficiency?" "Is the bank as international as my business?"

To get the complete answers to these questions and to find out about the many specialized services available, contact us directly or ask your local bankers to put you in touch with us.

Westl B

ne Landesbank Girozentrale
a growing force in international banking

Düsseldorf P.O. Box 1128

هكذا جن الأحرار

-1975-										-1975-									
High Low					High Low					High Low					High Low				
Div in 1					Div in 1					Div in 1					Div in 1				
P/E 100s					P/E 100s					P/E 100s					P/E 100s				
Net					Net					Net					Net				
Last					Last					Last					Last				
Change					Change					Change					Change				
12 1/4	3 1/4	Parsons	79	7	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15	4 1/4	2 1/4	Pier 1	Imco	12	23	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
15 1/4	1 1/4	Parham	112	5	1	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	15 1/4	3 1/4	Pittsburg	108	8	24	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
23 1/4	1 1/4	Parkman	44	7	5	23 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	23 1/4	1 1/4	Pioneer	121	8	24	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
70 1/4	2 1/4	Pasco Inc.	5	5	1	70 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/4	70 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
12 1/4	6 1/4	Payl Inc.	38	7	10	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	12 1/4	1 1/4	Philly	40	20	13	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
18 1/4	9 1/4	PeabCo	38	12	17	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	18 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 1/4	1 1/4	Penn (ncl)	5	12	2	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
7 1/4	3 1/4	PennDix	24	5	14	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 1/4	1 1/4	Penn Fruit	10	10	10	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
69 1/4	1 1/4	Pennell	138	24	247	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	69 1/4	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
20	15 1/4	Petrol	120	6	99	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	20	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
92	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	92	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
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93	7 1/4	Petrol	120	220	85	65	65	65	65	93	1 1/4	Piney	10	8	24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
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The Hudson Letter

International Herald Trib
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

i Is Reported Ready or Easy Fight Again; ignier May Be Choice

By Gerald Eskenazi

YORK, March 26 (UPI)—The Garden outdrew the title fight at the Coliseum. A crowd of 15,397 turned out in New York, 14,847 in the Ohio arena near Cleveland. And New Yorkers paid a total of \$308,773 while the Coliseum crowd paid less than \$300,000.

Yet Don King, who convinced a Cleveland businessman named Carl Lombardo to underwrite the major cost of the promotion, was outwitting the end that Richfield would draw more than half a million dollars.

Experts in the television field here estimated the actual theater attendance at from 150,000 to 200,000. Even if 250,000 people showed up, at an average price of \$10 a ticket, the promotion lost money. Half the closed-circuit revenue is returned to the exhibitors.

These figures will not dissuade Ali from believing a bout with Wepner, the British and European champion, is worth \$2 million to him.

But Wepner said that Herbert Muhammad, Ali's manager and son of the late Elijah Muhammad, had offered the Garden the rights of first refusal on Ali's next fight.

Wepner would prefer an Ali-Joe Frazier, or Ali-Norton match. Either could take place in the fall.

Wepner already is talking as if certain he is the champion's next opponent. He said in London he would beat the "aging Ali." He pointed out that he had stopped Wepner in three rounds five years ago. He failed to point out that Ali won a unanimous 15-round decision over him two years ago in Las Vegas.

Wepner Is No Longer a Punching Bag for Jokes

By Dave Anderson

LEVELAND, March 26 (UPI)—The racial consciousness he invariably creates, Muhammad Ali was asked last night if he considered Chuck Wepner as representing "white" in their heavyweight bout. The champion rolled his eyes. "America," he said, "isn't black."

Listeners laughed because Chuck Wepner was a "white" man. If he's the No. 8 heavyweight, it was suggested a punching bag must be No. 7. Very but last night Chuck Wepner was not a joke. Last Wepner justified his existence as a durable, if not artistic, fighter. Last night Wepner did as only the sixth Ali to answer the bell for 13 rounds.

Frazier won a decision over 15 rounds. George Chou, Ernie Terrell and Mac lost the decisions in 15. Oscar Bonavena was d in the 15th round on three-knockdown rule, and Wepner was stopped 15th round when he sagged against the ropes, as if his were broken, and Tony the referee, waved his with 15 seconds remaining.

Wepner then laughed when he had to stagger across the ring by himself and propped on his virtually unconscious. And he will laugh at Wepner any day.

Wepner wasn't representing America last night. He was representing himself. He was enough. Most people can identify with Wepner, a handsome, big face, a good old boxing glove. Most aren't handsome, either. He has to get up to the ring to go to work, like most do. And he bleeds. Like people do, inside or out. He is a fighter, but not the least not for somebody's nickname is the Bayonne and, in his valor, as he wasn't embarrassed by a cut on his eye. But about the morning today, when he was asked if he went to Green Cross Hospital far from the Coliseum farmland south of Cleveland, he appeared to those close to Wepner that he had only one cut across his left eyebrow and four cuts, but you tell him, his manager, Ali man, was saying now as



SELF-DEFENSE—Vancouver Canucks' goaltender Ken Lockett throws his hands up for protection and also wisely ducks as a slapshot barely whizzes by his head.

Islanders Extend Streak by Tying Canadiens

UNIONDALE, N.Y., March 26 (UPI)—Dave Fortier blasted a 55-foot slap shot from the left point with 65 seconds left in the game last night to give New York a 3-3 tie with the Montreal Canadiens and extend the Islanders' unbeaten streak to six games in the National Hockey League.

Jacques Lemaire got a 10-foot shot past Billy Smith to put Montreal in the lead for the first time in the game at 2-2 in the third period and cap a string of three straight Canadian goals.

after New York had taken a 2-0 lead.

Fortier tied the game after the Islanders pulled their goalie to put six attackers on the ice.

The tie put the Islanders one

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
Minnesota 2, Kansas City 1 (Oiler, Dick; Gilbert).
Montreal 2, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Lemaire, Smith; D. Fortier, Harris, Fortier).
Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 3 (Lemaire, Smith; D. Fortier, Harris, Fortier).
Dallas 2, Dallas 2 (Gordie, Gossel).

Empty Seats Are Friends For Connors

LAS VEGAS, March 26 (UPI)—American tennis star Jimmy Connors, angered by spectators' insults during his recent challenge match with Australian Rod Laver, is prepared to pay \$53,000 to prevent the same thing from happening when he meets Australian John Newcombe.

This is the price Caesar's Palace Hotel, promoter of the challenge match on April 26, is asking for the front-row seats Connors wants to purchase.

However, the hotel has not yet decided whether to sell Connors all the front-row seats, usually reserved for celebrities. Among the ring-side spectators Connors objected to at his victorious match against Laver were nightclub comedienne Tottie Fields, who continually jumped up to shout her support for Laver.

Mets, Expos Get Powerful Spring Surprises

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI)—Dave Kingman and Gary Carter continue to dominate spring training. Should they approximate their exhibition performances during the regular season, the New York Mets and Montreal Expos could become much greater pennant threats than they were rated in the winter betting books.

Kingman, who struck out about a third of the times he went to bat for the San Francisco Giants in 1974, continued his spring spree by hitting home runs yesterday when he hit his eighth home of the exhibition season and drove in four runs in an 8-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Kingman, 6 feet 6, who hit only 223 for the Giants last season, is batting .341 and has driven in 14 runs for the Mets this spring. He is shaping up as the most dangerous power hitter the Mets have ever had.

Carter, a 30-year-old catcher, homered in the ninth inning to snap a 1-1 tie and lead the Expos to a 3-1 triumph over the Texas Rangers. Carter, who the Expos are planning to play in right field, homered off Jackie Brown and Montreal added an insurance run on a single by Larry Bittner and errors by Toby Harrah and Cesar Tovar.

Elsewhere on the exhibition circuit: Larry Dierker pitched two-hit, shutout ball for seven innings and Greg Gross and José Cruz had three hits each in the Houston Astros' 11-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves. It was Houston's fourth straight triumph... Two-run homers by Don Money and Sixto Lezcano in the first inning sent the Milwaukee Brewers off to a 5-3 triumph over the Giants. Mike Phillips hit a two-run homer for the Giants.

The California Angels, expected to finish last in the American League West, raised their spring won-loss mark to 11-3 with an 8-5 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Rick Monday drove in four runs for the Cubs with two solo homers and a two-run single... Harmon Killebrew hit his first homer of the spring as the Kansas City Royals beat the Boston Red Sox, 5-4, for their fifth victory in their last six games.

The Chicago White Sox rallied for five runs in the seventh against relief ace Sparky Lyle to

Beat Cavaliers Before Record Crowd

Celtics' Show a Success in Cleveland

RICHFIELD, Ohio, March 26 (UPI)—The Cleveland Coliseum's first sellout crowd for pro basketball last night discovered why the Boston Celtics own the best road show in the National Basketball Association.

The defending champion Celtics now have a 31-8 won-loss record on foreign courts following their 89-84 victory over the Cavaliers before 18,911 fans here. The crowd also was the largest ever to witness a basketball game in Ohio.

Boston, now 55-21 overall, has won nine of its last 10 games. Last night the Celtics did it with defense. Coach Tommy Heinsohn's run-and-shoot club outscored the young Cavaliers, 28-16, in the third period.

The Cavaliers, now 28-39 and still struggling to make the playoffs for the first time in their five-year history, held the Celtics to a 44-44 tie at the half.

Center Jim Chones had poured in 14 points over the first two periods but was held to just two field goals the rest of the way by Boston's bruising Dave Cowens. It was Cowens' first look at the ABA reject, who has played well with Cleveland this season.

Cleveland did not lose any ground in its struggle for second place in the NBA Central Division. The Cavaliers still lead the Houston Rockets by a half game. Houston lost to Chicago last night.

The top two teams in each division qualify for the playoffs. One other team—with the next best record—from each conference is also selected.

Trail Blazers 105, Hawks 89
At Atlanta, Sidney Wicks scored 24 points, led Portland, fighting for a Western Conference playoff berth, to a 105-89 triumph over the Hawks.

Braves 118, 76ers 103
At Buffalo, N.Y., Bob McAdoo scored 48 points, 20 in the third quarter, to power the Braves to a 118-103 victory over Philadelphia. McAdoo hit nine consecutive field goals in the third period, after sinking his final attempt in the first half.

Bulls 112, Rockets 94
At Chicago, Bob Love scored 13 of his 29 points in the third period Tuesday to lead a Bulls' surge past Houston, 112-94. The victory preserved the Bulls' hold on first place in the Midwest Division.

Jazz 112, Kings 110
At New Orleans, the Jazz defeated Kansas City-Omaha, 112-110. The Jazz led, 112-106, with only 44 seconds remaining, but Nate Archibald hit a jump shot and Scott Wedman sank a

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Boston	55	21	.723
Philadelphia	45	30	.600
New York	36	39	.480
Pittsburgh	24	42	.364
Central Division			
Washington	55	20	.733
Cleveland	38	38	.500
Indiana	30	46	.395
Atlanta	30	46	.395
New Orleans	21	54	.280
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Chicago	44	31	.587
Seattle	38	38	.500
Detroit	27	39	.407
Milwaukee	25	41	.379
Pacific Division			
Golden State	45	32	.584
San Francisco	38	39	.494
Portland	35	41	.461
Phoenix	30	46	.395
Los Angeles	25	47	.344

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games			
Dallas	112	Indiana	97
Smith	30	Keller	24
Denver	87	Memphis	95
Green	21	Johnson	38
Williams	181		

European TV Group, Olympics

\$15 Million From an Agreement

MONTREAL, March 26 (UPI)—The Montreal Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) yesterday rejected the latest bid by two European broadcasting organizations to secure exclusive television rights for the 1976 Summer Olympics.

"It is high time they started paying for what they're getting. It is high time we stopped thinking of the Americans paying the whole shot," said Roger Rousseau, head of the organizing committee.

Rousseau said that the European Broadcasting Union and International, representing the Eastern bloc and Cuba, would have

erican Soccer

tes a Tumble

SAW, March 26 (UPI)—The national soccer team defeated the United States on exhibition game in a snow-covered field, the team had no weapons. The Polish team, which third to last year's World Cup tournament in West Germany, was saying now as



MIND SHATTERING—A holder of a second-degree black belt, Bob Black, displays his technique. The demonstration was given at the University of Hawaii.

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Thoroughbred

Moves as Well

In U.S. as Europe

ARCADIA, Calif., March 26 (UPI)—Bill Shoemaker has ridden Gay Style to a neck victory in the 25th running of the \$64,000 Santa Barbara Handicap for fillies and mares on the turf at Santa Anita.

Gay Style, a Kentucky-bred mare who started her racing in Europe, scored her second American stakes victory by catching Move Abroad in the final strides. La Zanzara was third and Mercy Dee fourth in the field of six.

Despite a soft turf, Gay Style raced the 1 1/4 miles in the good time of 2:01 2/5 as the 6-5 favorite of the crowd of nearly 45,000. For Shoemaker, who sets a record with every victory, it was his 3,800th career triumph, his 64th stakes victory.

The victory was worth \$31,500 to John Sikura Jr. of Canada. Gay Style has won three of four races in this country. She met the best in Europe, including Dahlia and Alles France, before being imported by her owner.

Caps Change Coach

BOSTON, March 25 (UPI)—

General manager Milt Schmidt has assumed the added responsibilities of coach of the Washington Capitals, replacing Red Sullivan.

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PATHS OF GLORY

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PRODUCED BY JAMES H. HANCOCK • A DOLBY DIGITAL PRESENTATION

Murder Charge In Fetus Deaths

Pope Asks Aid For Vietnamese

\$80,000 for Gospels
LONDON, March 26 (Reuters).—A manuscript of the Gospels, thought to have been written in the 8th century in Metz, was sold at an auction yesterday for \$80,000. The decorated manuscript, believed to have belonged to Queen Theutberga, divorced wife of Lothar II of Lorraine, was bought by a London dealer.

Anatomy Lesson



The Library

(*"Leiden University 400" continues at the Rijksmuseum through June 8 and is open daily.*)

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